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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Proceedings of the First Day's Session.

H. S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, Elected Temporary Chairman.

Opening Speech by Mr. August Belmont.

Committees on Organization, Credentials and Resolutions Appointed.

The Democratic Convention met yesterday, at noon, at their headquarters, Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-street, in the neighborhood of the hall, was blocked up with thousands, many of whom were more or less hopeful of admission. The favored wearers of badges and ticket holders only, however, could cross the sacred threshold of the shrine; and these were sufficient in number to absorb all available space long before the hour announced for the initiation of proceedings.

The Convention was called to order at 12:02 o'clock by AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

SPEECH OF AUGUST BELMONT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is my privilege to-day to welcome you here in this Hall, constructed with so much artistic taste, and tendered you by the time-honored Society of Tammany. I welcome you to this magnificent temple, erected to the Goddess of Liberty by her staunchest defenders and most fervent worshipers; I welcome you to this good City of New-York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging wave of Radicalism through all the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you, gentlemen, to our Empire State, which last Fall redeemed herself from misrule by a majority of nearly 50,000 votes, and which claims the right to lead the vanguard of victory in the great battle to be fought next November for the preservation of our institutions, our laws and our liberties. It is a most auspicious omen that we meet under such circumstances, and are surrounded by such associations and share your own confident hope of the overwhelming success of the ticket and the platform which will be the result of your deliberations; for it is the American people that our appeal lies with; their final judgment will be just. The American people will no longer remain deaf to the teachings of the past; they will remember that it was under successive Democratic Administrations, based upon our national principles, the principle of constitutional liberty, that our country rose to a prosperity and greatness unsurpassed in the annals of history. They will remember the days when North and South marched shoulder and shoulder together in the conquest of Mexico, which gave us our golden empire on the Pacific, our California, and our Oregon now the stronghold of a triumphant democracy. They will remember the days when peace and plenty reigned over the whole Union, when we had no national debt to crush the energies of the people, when the Federal tax gathered was unknown throughout the vast extent of the land, and when the credit of the United States stood as high in the money markets of the world as that of any other Government; and they will remember with a wise sorrow, that when, with the downfall of the Democratic Party in 1860, came that fearful civil war which has brought mourning and desolation into every household, and has cost the loss of a million of American citizens, and has left us with a national debt, the burden of which drains the resources, cripples the industry, and impoverishes the labor of the country; they will remember that after the fratricidal strife was over, when the bravery of our army and navy, and the sacrifices of the people had restored the Union and vindicated the supremacy of the law—when the victor and the vanquished were equally ready to bury the past, and to hold out the hand of brotherhood and good-will across the graves of their fallen comrades—it was again the defeat of the Democratic candidates in 1864 which prevented this consummation so devoutly wished for by all. Instead of restoring the Southern States to their constitutional rights; instead of trying to wipe out the miseries of the past by a magnanimous policy, dictated alike by humanity and sound statesmanship, and so ardently prayed for by the generous heart of the American people, the Radical Congress, elected in an evil hour, placed the iron heel of the conqueror upon the South. Austria did not dare to fasten upon vanquished Hungary, nor Russia to impose upon conquered Poland the ruthless tyranny now inflicted by Congress upon the Southern States. Military satraps are invested with dictatorial power, overriding the decision of the courts, and assuming the functions of the civil authorities. The white population are disfranchised or forced to submit to test oaths alike revolting to justice and civilization, and a debased and ignorant race, just emerged from servitude, is raised into power to control the destinies of that fair portion of our common country. The men elected to be legislators, and legislators only, trampling the Constitution under their feet, have usurped the functions of the Executive and Judiciary, and it is impossible to doubt, after the events of the past few months and the circumstances of the impeachment trial, that they will not shrink from an attempt hereafter to subvert the Senate of the United States, which alone stood between them and their victim, and which had virtue enough left not to allow the American name to be utterly disgraced, and justice to be dragged in the dust. In order to carry out this nefarious programme our army and navy are kept in times of profound peace on a scale which has involved a yearly expenditure of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000, which prevents the reduction of our national debt, and imposes upon our people a system of the most exorbitant and unequal taxation with a vicious, irredeemable and depreciated currency. And now this same party which has brought all these evils upon the country, comes again before the American people asking for their suffrages, and whom has it chosen for its candidate? The General commanding the armies of the United States. Can there be any doubt left as to the designs of the Radicals if they should be able to hold on to the reins of the Government? They intend Congressional usurpation of all the branches and functions of the Government to be enforced by the bayonet or a military despotism. It is impossible that a free and intelligent people can longer submit to such a state of things. They will not calmly stand by to see their liberties subverted, the prosperity and greatness of their country undermined, and the institutions bequeathed to them by the Fathers of the Republic wrested from them. They must see that the conservative and national principle of a liberal and progressive democracy are the only safeguards of the Republic.

Gentlemen of the Convention—Your country looks to you to stay this tide of disorganization, violence and despotism. It will not look in vain when next November comes.

He nominated for temporary Chairman Hon. HENRY S. PALMER, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. PALMER, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Permit me to return to you my most sincere acknowledgements for the high compliment you have chosen to confer upon my State, and the great honor you have bestowed upon me in the choice you have made, as the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that during the brief period I shall have occasion to discharge the duties of the chair, I shall bring to bear such ability as I may possess to discharge those duties with perfect fairness to all the States and to all the delegates. I do not regard myself as competent, and if I do I shall not regard it as my duty, in occupying the chair temporarily, to enter into any general discussion of the political situation of the day or to advise or seek to instruct this Convention in regard to the performance of its labors. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate you and to congratulate our country at large, that on this bright and beautiful anniversary of our nation's birth, once more a Convention of the Democracy of this country is assembled, in which all the States are represented, [prolonged applause,] and in which delegates from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, all come here and unite together to perform a great work for our common country. [Applause.] And permit me to express the hope that this fact may be an omen of a unity of sentiment in this Convention which shall enable you to produce such a work as will commend itself to the approval of the people of our whole country, and thus wrest it from the hand which seeks its destruction. [Applause.] Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have chosen to pay me, I shall have the pleasure of presenting to the Convention Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of New-York.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN then read the following

PRAYER.

Oh Lord! who art the blessed and only Potentate, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords; the Almighty Ruler of nations; we adore and magnify Thy glorious name for all the great things which Thou hast done for us. We render Thee thanks for the goodly heritage which Thou hast given us; for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy, and for the multiplied manifestations of Thy favor toward us. Grant that we may show forth our thankfulness for these, Thy mercies, by living in reverence of Thy Almighty power and dominion, in humble reliance on Thy goodness and mercy, and in holy obedience to Thy righteous laws. Preserve, we beseech Thee, to our country, the blessings of peace; restore them to nations deprived of them, and secure them to all the people of the earth. May the kingdom of the Prince of Peace come; and reigning in the hearts and lives of men, unite them in holy fellowship, that so their only strife may be who shall show forth with most humble and holy fervor the praises of Him who both loved them and made them kings and priests unto God. We implore Thy blessing on all in legislative, judicial and executive authority, that they may have grace, wisdom and understanding so to discharge their duties as most effectually to promote Thy glory, the interest of true religion and virtue, and the peace, good order and welfare of this nation. Especially do we pray that the deliberations of this Convention may be ordained and settled by Thy governance, upon the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. Give to its officers wisdom and to its members a sound mind, and may all their doings tend to Thy glory, and the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people. Continue, O Lord, to prosper our institutions for the promotion of sound learning, the diffusion of virtuous education and the advancement of Christian truth, and of the purity and prosperity of Thy Church; change, we beseech Thee, every evil heart of unbelief; and shed the quickening influences of Thy Holy Spirit on all the people of this land. Save us from the guilt of abusing the blessings of prosperity to luxury and licentiousness, to irreligion and vice, lest we provoke Thee, in just judgment, to visit our offences with a rod and our sins with scourges. O! Almighty God, who hast never failed those who put their trust in Thee, imprint on our hearts, we beseech Thee, a deep and habitual sense of this great truth, that the only security for the continuance of the blessings which we enjoy consists on our acknowledgment of Thy sovereign and gracious providence, and in humble and holy submission to the Gospel of Thy Son Jesus Christ, to whom all power is given in Heaven and in earth, and who is one with the Father and the Holy Ghost, in the eternal Godhead, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

RULES TO GOVERN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Gen. MCCOOK, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I move for the adoption of the Convention a resolution before any other business is proceeded with:

Resolved, That until the Convention shall otherwise provide, the rules of the House of Representatives shall govern the deliberations of this body.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York—There are many gentlemen in the Convention who do not recognize the rules of the present House of Representatives. [Applause.] I trust the gentleman will accept, as an amendment, that the rules of other deliberative bodies shall be the rules of this Convention until otherwise ordered. [Applause.]

Gen. MCCOOK—I would gladly accept the amendment of the gentleman upon my right, but he does me much injustice if he thinks that I would move the adoption of the rules of the present House if I did not know that they had not dared to change one of the time-honored rules that were established under Democratic auspices. [Great applause.] It is best, in my opinion, that it should be the rules of the House of Representatives for reasons which every gentleman who has taken part in national conventions will appreciate upon reflection. I cannot, therefore, accept the amendment of the gentleman on my right, (Mr. BROOKS.)

Gov. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I have a single suggestion to make to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio. I do not know whether this Radical Congress has overthrown all of the important rules of the House of Representatives, but they have done too much damage, too much mischief, too much outrage, and too much of wrong; and it may be they have violated some of these rules. I, therefore, ask my friend from Ohio to go back and accept the rules as they existed in 1860, before these Radical assaults upon the time-honored usages of our country. [Applause.]

Mr. KIERNAN, of Oneida, N. Y.—I suggest, Sir, and move as an amendment, that, until otherwise ordered, we adopt the rules that governed the deliberations of Democratic Conventions heretofore. [Applause.] These, Sir, we know, have not been changed; these have not been tampered with by Radicals, and every Democrat knows we are guided by the rules which are found wise and satisfactory; and I move as an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from New-York, to adopt the rules of the Convention of 1864. [Applause.]

Several delegates here claimed the floor, and the Chair recognized Mr. S. S. COX, of New-York.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair requests that until we become a little better acquainted with each other, each gentleman as he rises in his seat will announce his name.

S. S. COX—Mr. Chairman, I was about to say about what has been said by the gentleman from New-York. The rules that have been adopted heretofore by the National Conventions—those of 1860—were the rules of the House of Representatives—[applause and laughter]—but the House of Representatives from time to time changed these rules. I hope my friend from Ohio will accept as an amendment to his resolution upon the subject:

Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

I move that, Sir, as an amendment.

Gen. MCCOOK—I will be very happy to accept the amendment made by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON)—the rules of the House of Representatives as they existed in 1860; but I cannot accept the amendment of the gentleman from New-York, seconded by the gentleman from New-York, whom we are quite familiar with in Ohio. [Laughter at the reference to Mr. COX.] I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON.)

Cries of "Question, question."

Mr. REED, of Indiana—I desire to inquire, Sir, whether we will abrogate the two-thirds rule.

Cries of "No, no."

The CHAIRMAN—I understand that the amendment does not adopt the two-thirds rule. The Chair will state the position of the question as he understands it. The gentleman from Ohio offered a resolution which provides for the adoption of the rules of the House of Representatives, to govern the Convention until otherwise ordered. The gentleman from New-York moves an amendment.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew the amendment, and accepted the amendment made by his friend, Mr. COX. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that, the amendment of the gentleman from New-York being withdrawn, the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) will be in order. It has been seconded, The question is upon the amendment of the resolution as offered by the gentleman from New-York. Is the Convention ready for the question?

Mr. KIERNAN—I desire to inquire of my friend whether, if we adopt the motion, we do not abolish, without any consideration, the two-thirds rule, which has prevailed generally in Democratic Conventions.

Mr. MCCOOK—If the two-thirds rule ever applied in a Democratic Convention, except on a vote on the nomination for President, the delegates from Ohio hear it now for the first time.

Mr. KIERNAN—We desire to know what was the understanding.

Mr. MCCOOK—This resolution provides for the temporary organization of the Convention, and until this Convention shall otherwise provide, which will be done by a committee upon rules and the permanent organization, on Monday morning.

Mr. RICHARDSON—There is no difficulty about this question if we understand ourselves. We all agree that this is to govern us while we are in temporary existence. Everything is done by that Committee on Permanent Organization, and we are cut off from nothing. We are doing nothing more than we have done at every Democratic Convention for the last twenty-four years.

DELEGATE from California (understood to be Mr. STEELE)—I rise to know whether the amendment which we are asked to vote for at the present time is the amendment offered by the gentleman from New-York, that the rules of the last Convention are to govern, pending the permanent organization of this Convention.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*, (PALMER)—The resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, as it now stands, is as follows:

Resolved, That until the Convention shall otherwise provide, the rules of the House of Representatives, prior to 1860, shall be the rule to govern this Convention.

The amendment proposed is to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following: "That the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise provided.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was carried. [Applause.]

Mr. E. O. PERRIN was then elected temporary Secretary of the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. CLYMER moved that the delegates of each State appoint a committee of one to report on permanent organization and officers of the Convention.

A DELEGATE—I move that the States be called in their order.

Mr. CLYMER—I will say that if it is the express desire of the Convention that the roll of States be called, that I will withdraw it temporarily. I offered it after consultation with the members of the National Committee, who suggested that the proper time to offer it would be after the election of the temporary Chairman and Secretary.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan—I will not trouble this Convention but a moment. The common practice is to appoint a Committee on Credentials. The Chairman of that Committee announces where they will meet. Each delegation presents to that Chairman the credentials of the whole. That is short and easy, and does not occupy the time of the Convention. The motion that was made to appoint a committee to recommend a permanent organization was in order. One for the Committee on Credentials will be in order, and we will save hours if we take that course.

Mr. CLYMER—The only occasion where we have had a Committee on Credentials was at Charleston, where there were contested seats. There were attempts made in various forms to overcome the difficulty, and the final action of the Convention was to appoint a Committee on Credentials. I have not heard that there are any contested seats in this Convention, therefore there is no necessity for such a committee. I suggest that a committee of one from each State be appointed upon Credentials, and a committee of one on Permanent Organization.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. CLYMER—Temporarily.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—Yes, temporarily, to allow the motion of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. GREEN) to be entertained. That motion is now the pending question. It is that the roll of States be called by the Secretary.

Mr. GREEN—I beg leave to explain. My motion was that the roll of States be called, and that the Chairman of the delegation from each State hand in to the Secretary a list of the delegates from that State; not that the roll of delegates be called, because that would take too much time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—So the Chair understands simply a call of the roll of States. Is the Convention ready for the question?

(Question, question.)

Mr. CLYMER—I do not conceive that there is any list of delegates.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The list of States is what is meant.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—In order to get rid of that question, for which there is no necessity, I move to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was seconded and adopted.

Mr. CLYMER—Now, Mr. President, I beg leave to renew my motion.

The Secretary read the resolution offered by Mr. CLYMER, (as amended) as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be selected by the respective delegations, whose duty it shall be to select permanent officers of this Convention, and one also from each State upon credentials.

A DELEGATE from Montana—I desire to add a slight amendment to the resolution, so that it may read, "each State and Territory."

Mr. CLYMER—I accept the suggestion.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair desires to suggest that the gentleman from California (Mr. STEELE) has sent up an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. CLYMER) which will now be read, and after that the suggestion of the gentleman from Montana will be considered.

Mr. MUNRO, of Nevada—It is certainly the desire of all the delegates in this body to vote intelligently, to know what they are doing, and I for one must say that on this side of the Hall none of us have been able to hear one word of what has been said or read. We ask to be dealt with fairly and squarely. We have come from Nevada, a long way to meet our brethren in council, and to act intelligently with them, and not to cast one vote, either upon the organization or on any other question until we know what we are doing. I say, therefore, that if the gentlemen who now act as officers cannot be heard; let us have men that can be heard, so that when we vote we may know what we are doing.

A DELEGATE—That's the doctrine!

Mr. STEELE, of California, moved as an amendment to Mr. CLYMER's resolution, the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State and Territory represented, be appointed by the several delegations to constitute a Committee on Credentials and upon Permanent Organization, to nominate permanent officers of the Convention and upon the order of business, with instructions to report at the reassembling of the Convention, on Monday, the 6th inst. The President of the Convention announced the question to be on the amended resolution.

Mr. CLYMER—One moment. It may be possible that if a Committee on Organization be appointed at this session, and if it be the pleasure of the Convention to have another one at a later hour this day, it may be able to report officers for permanent organization, and thereby save much valuable time to many gentlemen from distant portions of this Union. [Applause.] Therefore I do not desire the amendment to prevail, because it would make the Convention not to assemble again, or at least not to organize permanently until Monday next. I trust, therefore, that the gentleman from California will not press the adoption of the amendment. This is the only material difference between his amendment and the resolution offered by myself; his contemplates only one committee to perform both duties. I have no objection to that, but I have decided objections to wasting the time of the delegates until the Committee can report.

A DELEGATE—I would ask whether that resolution contemplates territorial representation, either in the committee or in the permanent organization of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—It does.

The same DELEGATE—Then I am opposed to it.

Mr. STEELE—As I offered that amendment I desire to say a few words in regard to it. In the first place if you have a committee organized now for the purpose of a permanent organization, they will have no advice whatever as to who are the delegates to this Convention from the various States. They must have legal information of that fact before they can advance intelligently to the important business which will come before the Convention. We must know that the men who are here upon this floor are elected to seats in this Convention from the States within the Union. There is another proposition. Although the Territories of the Northwest are not entitled to vote upon the Presidential question, yet their people are subject to the Government of the United States, and they should be represented here in the making of the nominations to be voted upon by the States; and they should be permitted to advise here with the people of the States, so that officers may be selected for the administration of the Government who will be agreeable to them as well as to the States. It is true that they cannot participate with us in the elections; but they have as vital an interest in the ultimate decision of this great question as have the citizens of any other part of the country, and therefore, I say that their representatives should have seats upon this floor.

THOS. B. BRADFORD, delegate from Delaware—I move that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, be laid upon the table.

HEISTER CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—That will carry the original resolution with it. I hope that gentleman will consider its effect. I hope it will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion is debatable.

RICHARD D. RICE, delegate from Maine—Will you be kind enough to state the effect of that resolution?

THOS. B. BRADFORD—I withdraw the motion to lay upon the table.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ, of Missouri—I move to strike out that part of the resolution fixing the time that the report shall be made on Monday, and insert instead, to report at 3 o'clock this afternoon to this Convention.

The CHAIRMAN—The questions will now be upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California, providing that the Committee report this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

W. B. MACKEN, of Kentucky—I ask for a reading of the resolution.

The resolution was read.

HIESTER CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—I wish to accept the amendment so that the resolution will read, "each State and Territory." I propose to accept it for the purpose of gratifying our friends from the extreme West.

J. M. CAVANAUGH, of Montana—I represent as a delegate the Territory of Montana in the House of Representatives. I say here that there is no more earnest or zealous people for the cause of Democracy than the people of Montana and their representatives. My voice has been heard in many Democratic Conventions. It is true, Mr. Chairman, I have no vote in the halls of Congress, and our people have no vote in the Electoral College. But we have got hearts, we have got voices, and our people will do, and I will do in my feeble way, as much for the ticket that shall be named here Monday or Tuesday. I care not whose the name may be, we will do as much as any other people. Pardon me, the gentlemen from Texas have no vote in the Electoral College, if the doctrine of the Radical Party is carried out. I deem it fitting that here and now the voices be heard from the mountains, from the valleys, from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, bringing us all together, and making no distinction between a Territory and a State.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved the previous question, which was agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, it was again read.

GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order, and my point of order is this—

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—I rise to another point of order.

The CHAIR—The delegate from Illinois will first state his point of order.

Mr. MCCOOK—My point of order is this, that this is a convention of States, and not of the Territories. No territorial delegates are invited to this Convention. They were not included in the call, and it is the first time in a Democratic Convention in which there has ever been heard a talk of the admission of delegates of other bodies than the sovereign States of the Union. This is a Convention of States, not of Territories.

GEORGE W. BREWER, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a point of order. This Convention has, by resolution, adopted the rules that regulated the Convention of 1860. These rules are now the law of this body. By the rules and regulations of that Convention the Territories are not to be admitted upon the floor as delegates to the Convention.

The CHAIR—The resolution is upon the adoption of the previous question, and debate is out of order.

The vote was then taken and declared to be in the negative.

A division being called for, the Chair directed the roll of States to be called, and the Chairman of each delegation to announce the vote of his State.

The roll of States was then called, with the following result:

Alabama	Nay	Mississippi	Nay
California	Yea	Nebraska	Yea
Connecticut	Nay	Nevada	Yea
Delaware	Nay	New-Hampshire	Yea
Florida	Nay	New-Jersey	Nay
Georgia	Yea	New-York	Nay
Illinois	Nay	North Carolina	Yea
Iowa	Yea	Ohio	Nay
Kansas	Equally divided	Oregon	Yea
Maine	Nay	Pennsylvania	Nay
Maryland	Yea	Rhode Island	Nay
Massachusetts	Nay	Texas	Yea
Michigan	Nay	West Virginia	Nay
Missouri	Yea	Wisconsin	Nay
Minnesota	Yea		

On the call of Illinois, Mr. RICHARDSON said: "The State of Illinois gives her vote as a unit—No!"

Mr. DOWDLE, of Illinois—I desire to say that thirteen of our delegation desire to vote Yea upon that resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The State of Illinois required her delegation in this Convention to vote as a unit, and in compliance with that resolution I cast the vote of Illinois Nay.

Mr. DOWDLE—We were requested to vote as a unit for President, but for nothing else, and the delegates believe that they have a right to vote on all other questions as they prefer. In our State Convention we were instructed to cast our vote as a unit for Mr. PENDLETON [cheers and hisses] for President, and for no one else. We are prepared to do that. But we are not instructed to act as a unit upon any other matters. There are thirteen of our delegation that desire that delegates shall be admitted from the Territories, and we wish to vote as we think is right and proper, and not according to the notions of our Chairman.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I have cast the vote of two-thirds of our delegation. Our instructions were to cast the vote of the delegation as a unit. I have carried out that instruction, and intend to carry out that instruction. I am instructed by a decided majority of our delegation to cast the vote as I have.

A DELEGATE from Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I have but a word to say. We may as well settle this difference at this point as at any other. The difficulty arises from a mere difference of opinion as to how far our instructions go. On the question of voting for President we have no difference of opinion. On that question we shall vote at all times as we are instructed—as a unit. On other questions a portion of our delegation believe that we have a right to vote without any instructions whatever. It is for the President of the Convention, having this resolution before him, and knowing our status in regard to it, to determine this difference of opinion between us. My own opinion is that we each have a right to vote as we see fit on this question, each delegate being responsible for his own vote. I desire to vote "Yes."

Mr. DOWDLE—I desired to vote "Yes," and was informed that thirteen of our delegation desired to vote the same way. If I am wrongly informed, I withdraw my objection.

The Chair then announced the vote, as follows: Yeas, 106; Nays, 184.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That there now shall be two Committees appointed, each Committee to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the respective delegates thereof, one Committee to act as a Committee on Permanent Organization, and the other as a Committee on Credentials.

The Chair put the question *viva voce* and declared the resolution adopted.

Mr. CLYMER—I move the call of the roll of States for the purpose of having the gentlemen selected on the Committees announced.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chairman of each delegation is requested to announce the vote of his delegation. The Secretary will call the roll of each State and the Chairman of each delegation will please announce and pass up the names of the delegates selected on Permanent Organization.

Mr. CLYMER—The Chairman might as well call the name of the gentleman selected for the Committee on Organization first, and second the gentleman selected for the Committee on Credentials.

The roll of delegates was then called, and the following gentlemen were selected as members of the Committee on Organization and Credentials:

	Organization.	Credentials.
Alabama	J. H. Clanton	W. H. Barnes
Arkansas	J. S. Dunham	E. C. Boudinot
California	E. Steele	A. Jacoby
Connecticut	J. A. Hovey	M. Buckley
Delaware	C. Beasten	C. W. Wright
Florida	A. J. Seeler	A. Huling
Georgia	C. Peeples	C. H. Pottle
Illinois	W. R. Morrison	T. A. Hogue
Indiana	Wm. H. Burkirk	Chas. H. Reeves
Iowa	W. F. Braman	J. D. Test
Kansas	J. P. Fenlon	W. Shannon
Kentucky	W. B. Machen	J. B. McCreary
Louisiana	G. W. M. Cranie	D. Daponte
Maine	J. E. Madigan	J. T. Drew
Maryland	A. H. Syester	G. T. Maddox
Massachusetts	John R. Briggs	George W. Gill
Michigan	John Moore	B. G. Stout
Minnesota	E. A. McMahon	W. A. Gorman
Missouri	W. H. D. Hunter	S. Sawyer
Mississippi	B. Matthews	P. M. Brown
Nebraska	G. L. Miller	J. A. Black
Nevada	G. G. Berry	J. E. Doyle
New-Hampshire	J. Adams	J. Proctor
New-Jersey	H. C. Little	J. R. Mullaney
New-York	J. A. Green, Jr.	J. A. Hardenbergh
North Carolina	W. N. H. Smith	W. R. Cox
Ohio	F. C. Le Blond	W. Griswold
Oregon	N. M. Bell	O. Joynt
Pennsylvania	H. Clymer	H. W. Miller
Rhode Island	S. Pierce	W. Hale
South Carolina	Carlos Tracey	W. D. Simpson
Tennessee	W. B. Bate	J. F. Morse
Texas	J. M. Burroughs	H. Boughton
Vermont	J. D. Deavitt	W. Brigham
Virginia	J. Barbour	George Blow
West Virginia	H. S. Walker	H. S. Davis
Wisconsin	S. Clark	S. A. Pease

PROPOSED EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WING, of New-York—I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Committees just appointed be instructed to report at 5 o'clock this evening; and that this Convention stand adjourned until that hour, when adjourned. [Applause.]

Mr. CLYMER—I move as an amendment to insert 8 o'clock. It certainly will be a more comfortable hour.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania—I move to amend by inserting 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. REED, of Pennsylvania—I move to insert 8 o'clock this evening.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLYMER—I move to insert 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. PRICE, of Maine—I trust that this amendment will not prevail. I have no kind of doubt that these Committees will be in readiness to report as early as 5 o'clock. If we meet early we can complete the organization of the Convention this evening; otherwise it will go over until Monday, and after that indefinitely. I hope the motion will not prevail to adjourn till 7 o'clock.

Mr REED, of Pennsylvania—I move to strike out 7 o'clock and insert 6 o'clock.

The previous motion was called for and ordered. The question was taken on the amendment to insert 6 o'clock, which was lost. The question was then taken on the amendment to insert 7 o'clock, which was adopted.

Mr. KERR, of Pennsylvania—I now move that on the assembling of this Convention the Secretary be directed to read the Declaration of Independence. We are the disciples of the man who wrote that instrument ninety-three years ago, at a time, Sir, when we were colonies. Now we are a great people and we ought to teach a lesson of our reverence for the charter of our liberties, and rebuke the Republican Party in power for its tyranny and oppression.

The Chair announced the question.

Mr. MURPHY, New-York—I move that a committee of three from each State be selected by the delegates thereof to be appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic Party be referred to that Committee without debate. [Applause.]

Mr. BREMER seconded the motion.

A DELEGATE from Wisconsin—It is impossible to know where these Committees are to meet, unless the Secretary announce the place of meeting of such Committee.

Mr. PERRIN—That will be announced.

The Chair took the vote on the motion of Mr. KERR, which was adopted.

DELEGATE from Connecticut—I think that the resolutions ought to be read in the hearing of the Convention—not debated, but read. To that amendment I have no objection, but every resolution that is to form a part of the platform of the Great National Democratic Party, ought to be read in the hearing of the Convention.

Mr. KERNAN—I think a fair construction of the resolution contemplates its being read, but not debated.

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania—I would suggest to the Chair that the proper time for considering this matter would be after the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Chair decided that the resolution was in order.

The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary then read the names of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama	Charles C. Langdon.
Arkansas	W. H. Garland.
California	J. H. Rose.
Connecticut	T. E. Doolittle.
Delaware	James A. Bayard.
Florida	W. McCall.
Georgia	Henry S. Fitch.
Illinois	Wm. J. Allen.
Indiana	J. E. McDonald.
Iowa	J. H. O'Neill.
Kansas	George W. Glick.
Kentucky	Wm. Preston.
Louisiana	J. B. Eustis.
Maine	R. D. Rice.
Maryland	Stephenson Archer.
Massachusetts	Edward Avery.
Michigan	Charles E. Stewart.
Minnesota	J. J. Green.
Mississippi	E. Barksdale.
Missouri	Charles Manson.
Nebraska	Charles F. Porter.
Nevada	J. A. St. Clair.
New-Hampshire	J. M. Campbell.
New-Jersey	Jacob R. Wortendyke.
New-York	Henry C. Murphy.
North Carolina	R. Strange.
Ohio	Wm. J. Gilmore.
Oregon	A. D. Fitch.
Pennsylvania	T. W. Hughes.
Rhode Island	Thomas Steers.
South Carolina	Wade Hampton.
Tennessee	E. Cooper.
Texas	George W. Smith.
Vermont	Charles M. Davenport.
Virginia	T. A. Babcock.
West Virginia	John Davis.
Wisconsin	James A. Mallory.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. REEVE, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Permanent Organization be required to include a Sergeant-at-Arms as one of the officers of the Convention proper, to be selected by the Convention.

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report officers for the permanent organization be instructed to report rules for the government of this Convention.

Mr. REEVE—In presenting my resolution to include the Sergeant-at-Arms, I wish to make this remark: I am informed and believe it to be true, that the Sergeant-at-Arms of this body has been appointed by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, with power to select his subordinates. That is all very well for a temporary organization, but with all due respect to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, I think that that is a patronage which belongs to the Convention, and not to any one man or set of men, to be distributed by them without the consent of the Convention.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky—I desire to make this suggestion, that the Committee on Credentials and Organization have not yet been announced to the House, and it is proper that they should be announced now, in order that the Chairman may see that they are properly recorded.

The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. BREWER, which was declared carried.

The original resolution, offered by Mr. REEVE, was then adopted as amended.

Mr. GREEN, of New-York—I move that the Convention do now adjourn, in accordance with the resolution which has been adopted.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair must request the gentleman to withdraw the motion until the Secretary can read the list of Committees appointed.

Mr. GREEN—I understand that the Secretary has already done so.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—No.

Mr. STEELE, of California, offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions) affirming the wisdom of separating the political and judicial authorities of the Government, by removing the right of trying impeachment from the Senate and fixing it in the Judiciary of the United States and of the States.

Mr. GREEN, of New-York, renewed his motion to adjourn.

Several delegates objected.

Mr. GREEN—I believe a motion to adjourn is always in order, and I insist that my motion shall be put to the Convention.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair will put the motion if the gentleman insists upon it.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky—Is it not a question of privilege that the Committees shall be read before we adjourn?

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair is of opinion that the motion to adjourn is in order, and will entertain it.

The question was put on the motion to adjourn, and it was declared lost.

SPECTATORS' ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. EMERY, of Maine, inquired what provision had been made for the accommodation of spectators at the next session.

C. H. REEVE, of Indiana, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each State be appointed, to be selected by the Chairman of each delegation, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the arrangements for the convenience of visitors to the Convention, and the disposition of tickets, and other legitimate matters connected with the occupation of the Hall for the convenience of delegates, and report by resolution or otherwise.

AUGUST BELMONT, of New-York—Each delegate has had his allotment of tickets. The same course has been pursued in three or four Conventions when I was on the Committee. This is the first time fault has been found with the action of the Committee, at least this resolution seems to be dictated by such a feeling. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

C. H. REEVE, of Indiana—I know the motion is not debatable, but I wish to know, if this motion prevails, if it is the final disposition of it.

The CHAIRMAN—It is.

The motion to table prevailed.

A TELEGRAM FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair has received a telegram which the Secretary will read to the Convention. The dispatch was read as follows:

"Please announce to the Convention that the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, now assembled, promises the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to the nominee of this Convention."

A. T. WHITTLESEY, of Indiana—I move that this Convention do now adjourn.

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York—In behalf of the New-York delegation, as well as in behalf of the City, I rise to make a privileged motion—to reconsider the motion that this Convention reconvene at 7 o'clock this evening. Warm as it is in this midday weather, when the gas is lighted the atmosphere will be still more oppressive.

A. T. WHITTLESEY, of Indiana—I rise to a point of order. A motion to adjourn was made, I made the motion myself, and I have not withdrawn it.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—I will say, Sir, that we are at the close of the week, and that to-morrow is the Sabbath. This being the national anniversary, the City of New-York has made great preparations for a proper celebration of the day, at its close; and I hope that the display which has been prepared will be attended by a large number of our fellow-citizens, and by the citizens from other States who are in the City. I trust that the resolution for meeting this evening may be reconsidered, and that we reconvene in this place on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, to complete our deliberations. I, therefore, make that motion.

A delegate from Michigan trusted that the motion would be adopted, as a matter of courtesy to the citizens of New-York.

A DELEGATE from Michigan—Mr. Chairman, there are many of us who have come from a great distance, to attend the Convention, and have come because of the great importance of the occasion. We are anxious to complete our labors and to return, and that anxiety compels us to resist this motion, inasmuch as we believe that we can effect our organization today, and come in on Monday, and on Monday or Tuesday, in all probability, gloriously close the proceedings of this Convention. I therefore now move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The question on the motion was then taken and announced by the Chair as resulting in the negative.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider.

The CHAIR—The question is upon the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution fixing the time of meeting this evening was adopted.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, called for a division of the House and a vote by the call of States.

The roll of States was then called and the Secretary announced the vote to be 134½ in the affirmative and 185½ in the negative.

The previous question was ordered and taken, and the motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. E. BROOKS, of New-York—Mr. Chairman, I move that when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. [Applause.]

The motion was seconded and the previous question ordered.

Mr. BUELL, of Nevada, called attention to the fact that the aisles and the area in front of the rostrum were occupied with delegates standing, and requested that they be seated.

The vote was then taken by States, and it was almost unanimously determined to adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

SEATS FOR ALTERNATES.

On motion of Mr. MCLEAN, of Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the alternates to this Convention, the editors present, and the delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention be invited to seats in the hall during the session of the Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. FALKNER, of New-York—It has been ordered by this Convention, as I understand it, that the Declaration of Independence shall be read this evening. If, Sir, this Convention shall adjourn until Monday, we shall not be able to have that resolution carried into effect. I am unwilling after this Convention has made a point of the reading of the Declaration of Independence before this body, to have it omitted, because our enemies will make a point of it. [Applause.] I move you, Sir, that the Secretary be instructed to read the Declaration of Independence now.

The motion was carried and the Secretary proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence.

WM. F. ALLEN, of New-York—Before the reading of the Declaration of Independence, I move that the credentials of the delegates from Columbia be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The motion was objected to, and the Chair decided that it could not be considered—there being unfinished business before the Convention.

A DELEGATE—Is there any military commander here who is likely to arrest the Secretary for disloyalty for reading the Declaration of Independence?

The President *pro tem.* said he did not think there was any danger of such interference.

The Secretary then read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

[The reporters of the Convention are unable, in many instances, to give the names of speakers, for the reason that the names were not announced either by the Chair or by the speakers themselves. Accuracy can be insured only by each delegate announcing his name and the State he represents on every occasion of his addressing the Chair.]

New-York Too Big—Vallandigham.

"Mack" telegraphed from this City to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the following on Thursday night:

"The unfitness of New-York as a place for holding a National Convention is pretty well demonstrated already. Delegates and others who have come here in the interest of the Convention are scattered at such great intervals, over such a vast extent of territory, that great difficulty is experienced in securing meetings or consultations. Men spend the whole day in traversing the City in pursuit of one another, and at night are as far from the objects of their search as they were in the morning. It seems almost impossible, owing to this fact, to secure perfect concert of action. The result is especially unfavorable to Western men, many of whom are unacquainted with the city and its magnificent distances. Complaint on this score has already been made by the friends of Mr. PENDLETON, and its effect may be felt in the Convention. I have met several delegates who have spent two days in fruitless search for their colleagues, and who, on Saturday, will be utterly at a loss to know what to do or what has been doing.

I called upon VALLANDIGHAM this morning, and found him in quiet quarters in Clinton-place. He said he should adhere to the position some time since laid down in his paper, the Dayton *Ledger*—that is, that he should take no active part for or against PENDLETON, or any other candidate before the Convention, but should support the nominee when presented. He gave it as his opinion that the two-thirds rule would be adopted without much opposition. When I asked him who he thought would be the nominee, he replied that he did not know, but that PENDLETON seemed to have more strength than anybody else, and that he (PENDLETON) had strength enough in the City to nominate him if it was properly brought together and harmonized."

President Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs that some prominent citizens of New-York recently addressed a letter to President JOHNSON, asking if he would consent to become a candidate for the Presidency before the New-York Convention. The President replied in a long letter, reviewing some of the acts of his administration, and indicating very clearly his views and the intentions which have actuated his movements in the past. He alludes to the divisions which have occurred between Congress and the Executive, and the embarrassments of his position. He will impose no barrier to the desire of the people, whose servant he is, and he trusts that the Democratic Convention, in the formation of a platform and the choice of a candidate, will be actuated more for the common good of the people and the country than the supremacy of the party.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization Effected—Speeches and Resolutions—Adjournment to Monday Morning.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the late War, which is to hold its sessions in this City the coming week, as a sort of adjunct and tender to the Democratic National Convention, came together for the first time yesterday in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The hall was gracefully draped for the occasion with the national colors; the coats of arms of the several States were suspended around the walls; battle-flags of the late war were displayed in various parts of the hall, and over the platform, in the rear of the Speaker's desk, was inscribed the single motto, "Union and Constitution."

Considering that the delegates to this Convention were unlimited by the call, and included all soldiers and sailors who saw fit to attend, the gathering was a very small one. Rather more than one-half of the seats in the hall were allotted to delegates, and these were not by any means filled, while the attendance of outsiders was yet more slim. What was wanting in numbers, however, was made up in enthusiasm; and the Convention, if not as large as the one that met in Tammany Hall, was quite as spirited.

Among the more prominent military men present, and who occupied seats upon the stage, were Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Gen. Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Gen. Gordon Granger, of New-York; Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas; Gen. Stedman, of Ohio; Gen. Ese, of the District of Columbia; Gen. Jas. Knight, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Gen. S. M. Zurich, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Slocum, of New-York; Gen. Wm. McContless, of Pennsylvania; Gen. W. W. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Gorman, Gen. Love, Gen. McQuaid, Gen. Lew. Campbell, and some few others.

The body was called to order about 11:30 A. M. by Gen. MCQUAID, of New-York. For some time previous to the call to order, the "boys in blue" had amused themselves by cheering their favorite candidates for the Presidency, and among the number who received this sort of compliment were PENDLETON, HANCOCK, SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS, MCCLELLAN, JOHNSON and CHASE. The cheers for PENDLETON appeared to be the most boisterous, and those for CHASE the least so—the latter name even eliciting a few groans from the Pendletonians.

It required a good deal of vigorous pounding on the Speaker's desk before Gen. MCQUAID could repress the rival cheering and restore order in the Convention. When he had succeeded he told them that they had assembled at the call of the Executive Committee appointed at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention held in Cleveland in September, 1866. They had come together to coöperate with the great Democratic Convention in saving the country. [Applause.] He begged to nominate for temporary Chairman of the meeting Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois. [Applause.] A gentleman who said he represented the soldiers and sailors of New-York asked to put in nomination for the same position Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Kansas. Some little excitement and apparent ill-feeling here displayed itself, which was finally quieted, and Gen. MCCLERNAND was unanimously called to the chair.

On being introduced to the audience, Gen. MCCLERNAND spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

After thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, he said they had met to take counsel of each other with regard to their country. They cordially extended the hand of fellowship to all who were with them now, whatever might have been their former political predilections, or on whatever side they fought during the late war. At the same time the Union soldiers and sailors had nothing to retract or apologize for in their action during the war; they think now, as they thought then, that their course was directed by true patriotism. But now the war is over they could forgive their enemies and unite together to put down Radicalism, which, equally with rebellion, is seeking the ruin of the country. [Applause.] After recounting the bad acts and legislation of the Radicals, the speaker asked if these were to be the reward of the toils and sufferings of the Union soldiers. [Cries of "No."] How, then, were they to protect themselves? By uniting with the patriotic body now in session at Tammany Hall to rescue the country. [Applause.] By supporting the nominations that may there be made. [Applause.] Let this be done heartily and in good faith, and in November next the country would be redeemed. [Great applause.]

Secretaries were then appointed in the persons of Gen. Stack of Maryland, Gen. Cameron of Kansas, Col. O. Beirne of the District of Columbia, Col. Lynch of New-York, Col. Stoddard of Connecticut, Capt. Bingham of Maine, Capt. Chase of Virginia, and private Hildreth of Illinois.

A PLATFORM PROPOSED.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, then read a long preamble and resolutions, which he proposed should be transmitted to the Democratic National Convention as the platform of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. The preamble contains a rehearsal of the sins of the Republicans, and concludes with the following resolutions: Therefore,

Resolved, That the great principles in defence of which we took up arms having been practically abandoned by the Radical Party, we respectfully and urgently appeal to the Democratic Party, now in National Convention assembled in this City, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known antecedents as will enable us, consistently with our action during the war, to coöperate cordially with it in restoring all the States to their legitimate rights in the Union, and in redeeming the integrity, fraternity, prosperity and true glory of the American Republic. We desire only an honorable participation in the achievement of that great victory of peace that is to heal the grievous wounds of war.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of sending the above resolution to the Democratic Convention at this time. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, thought that this body should express in unmistakable terms to the Democratic Convention what kind of a man they wished for a Presidential candidate, which could be done without specifying any names.

Gen. SLOCUM said this Convention had one common object, both in its platform and in its candidates, with the Democratic Convention. The only difference was as to the method of accomplishing this object. He was opposed to the adoption at the present time of the resolution read by Col. CAMPBELL. They were long and the Convention should have time to consider them more carefully than they could do by hearing them read once. The better way, he thought, would be to refer these resolutions with others that might be presented hereafter to a Committee to be appointed by the Convention for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH complied with the suggestion and temporarily withdrew his resolutions.

On motion the delegates of the different States were then requested to report to the Chair names for members of the Committee on Permanent Organization on Resolutions, on Finance, on Rules, &c., together with one member from each State to constitute the next National Executive Committee.

The names were reported accordingly, and the Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed and retired for consultation.

THE CONVENTION LISTENS TO A SPEECH.

While the Permanent Organization Committee were out loud calls were made for "EWING," and at length Gen. EWING came forward and addressed the Convention in a speech of nearly an hour's length, which was enthusiastically received. He recounted at great length the shortcomings of the Republican Party since the close of the rebellion, and said that by their wicked and foolish course they had lost the confidence of the North as well as the South, and the country demanded a change. Fifteen hundred thousand Union soldiers, who from first to last saw service in the war, were now living to cast their votes for the next President. At least one-half of them, in his opinion, were with this Convention in sentiment. While he (the speaker) would vote for any Democratic candidate that had been named for the office, provided he got the nomination, yet he was free to say that the votes of 375,000 soldiers would be cast for or against the Democratic party at the coming election according as they put in nomination a candidate, acceptable or otherwise, to the soldiers here represented. The nomination to be made at Tammany Hall was therefore of the utmost importance. It was a mere question with the party whether they would march on to a sure and easy victory on live issues, or be routed on dead ones. [Great applause.] As the nominee was, so would be the platform; and the aim of this Convention should be to use its influence to secure a nomination that would be synonymous with victory. [Applause.] Mr. EWING's speech was greatly applauded, and at the close he was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The Committee on Permanent Organization here presented their report nominating Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Connecticut, for permanent President, with a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising one from each State as follows:

States.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
Maine	Maj. D R Hastings	Col. H. G. Staples
New-Hampshire	Gen. M. T Donohoe	Capt. Coggswell
Massachusetts	Genl. Stephenson	Maj H G Wagm'th
Connecticut	Col. T G Kingsbery	Capt H L Schlutter
Rhode Island	Gen. J. G. Hazard	Col. T. F. Brown
New-York	Gen J W Blanch'rd	Col. J. C. Brosson
Dist. Columbia	Col. P. H Allabach	Col. Jno R O'Beirn.
California	Gen. J. W. Denver	.....
South Carolina	Lieut. S. Meday	.....
West Virginia	Dr. R. A. Vance	Capt. O. G. Chens
Iowa	Gen. J. M. Tuttle	Lieut. R. H Eddy
New-Mexico	Gen. R. B Mitchell	Capt. G. W. Cook
Illinois	Col. R. A. Schwartz	Priv. J. H Hildroth
Missouri	Gen. J. S. Fullerton	Col. S. M. Jewell
Michigan	Maj. J. Wixan	Maj. Foster Pratt
Kentucky	Maj. W. H. Whit.	Col. W. C. Starr
Florida	Col. J. C McKibben	
Wisconsin	Gen M. Montgom'y	Lieut. G. W. Bird
Tennessee	Gen T. Travernicht	Lieut. D. Walker
Arkansas	Capt C. L. Cameron	Capt. W McMahon
Alabama	Col. A. Edwards	Col. Rutter
Minnesota	Maj. J. C. Rhodes	Maj. Geo. A. Clarke
Indiana	Gen. John Love	Col. S. S. Crowe
Dakotah	Gen. J. B. S. Todd	
New-Jersey	Gen. Theo Runyon	Lt.-Col. J Craven
Nebraska	Col. John Patrick	Capt Chas B Smith
Pennsylvania	Gen. Pleasants	Col. J. P. Leviton
Kansas	Col. G. H. English	Dr. J. M. Savage
Ohio	Gen. A. Wiley	Capt J H S'utmey'r
Maryland	Maj L Blumenberg	Maj. A. C. Williams
Louisiana	Gen J B Steadman	Capt R. S. Dennes
Texas	Gen. H. Malden	

The report was accepted and a committee was appointed to escort Gen. FRANKLIN to the chair.

SPEECH OF THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Thanking them for the compliment, Gen. FRANKLIN said that according to his ideas military men had no right to attempt to exercise influence or gain power in civil life by virtue of their position as military men. It might be asked what right had we here to-day. In the first place this was not a secret military organization. It was not like the organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," which, whatever might have been its original objects, was now a secret and dangerous body. One object of this Convention should be to show to the people that the conservative soldiers of the country do not intend to be led by any secret organization hostile to the civil institutions of the country. All who belonged to such an organization he advised to leave it forthwith. It should show to the country that the resolutions of the Chicago Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention did not represent the conservative soldiers and sailors of the country. The conservative soldiers of the country recognize the fact that there should now be peace between the sections of the country. One great object of this Convention should be to aid and support the conservative men of the country who meet to-day to put in nomination a ticket which shall overthrow Radical rule and restore peace to the country. With a man to head the ticket who represents the live issues of the day, and is acceptable to the soldiers and sailors of the country, the conservative men of the nation could march on to a sure and easy victory. [Applause.]

At the close of the President's speech, the Committees on Resolutions, Finance, &c., were announced, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory.

On motion it was agreed that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to 10½ A. M., Monday morning at Union-square, from which place the delegates will be escorted to Cooper Institute by the veteran soldiers of this City.

A delegate from Indiana offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the widows and orphans of soldiers are the special wards of the nation, and, if any class of creditors are to be paid in gold, they, above all others, deserve the preference.

Attempts were made to introduce several other resolutions, but the Chair decided that all matters of this kind must hereafter go to the Committee on Resolutions before being presented to the Convention for adoption. An appeal was taken from this decision, which resulted in sustaining the decision of the Chair, and amidst much confusion and some swearing the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

Western Judgment of the Bond-Taxing Proposition.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 3.

Since the passage of Mr. COBB's resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon the coupons, the value of the United States bonds in the New-York market has fallen. * * * The passage of a law, declaratory of the Pendleton doctrine that the debt should be paid in paper, would have an effect more disastrous, perhaps, but the same in kind, as an enactment such as that with which Mr. COBB proposes to pull out of the fire the chestnuts gathered by BUTLER from the Pendleton tree.

The fact that within the month following the adoption by the National Republican Convention of a financial platform, in all respects sound, bonds, both in home and foreign markets, steadily appreciated to a point higher than they had every reached before, coupled with the fact that the first step toward the enactment of a law taxing coupons has been followed by a sensible decline in the value of the securities, would of itself be sufficient to show the essential antagonism between the National platform and the Butler-Cobb platform. The latter is one of the forms of repudiation—the mildest form, to be sure—all of which the Republican Party, by its authorized representatives, "denounces as a national crime." The Republican Party declares it to be "the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest wherever it can be honestly done;" the Butler-Cobb Party proposes to reduce the rate of interest, by dishonestly withholding a part of that promised when the bonds were issued. The Republican Party affirms that "the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit so that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected;" the Butler-Cobb party propose to increase our burden of debt by impairing our credit, and to prevent capitalists from lending us money by making our promises to pay worthless. The voice of the serpent, who counseled the Republican Party to follow the footsteps of its enemies to do evil, is raised again. He was scotched it seems on the 21st of May, but not killed. Are there not true Republicans enough in the House to put him where he shall not be heard from again until the election of GRANT and COLFAX renders him powerless?

We are sorry to see some votes cast in favor of Mr. COBB's proposition by Republicans who ought to know better, and we are particularly sorry to notice that of the members from Illinois only Mr. HARDING and Mr. BROMWELL voted against it. It was from Illinois that all the financial planks in the national platform were borrowed. It was the Convention held at Peoria which for the first time declared that repudiation would be a crime, and that honesty was the true policy for a nation as for an individual. The West, which had borne the shame of most of the talk in favor of repudiation, led the way in the path of justice, and the representatives of the Republicans of the nation followed it without one longing look backward. JOHN A. LOGAN, now reported to be the only member of the Ways and Means Committee in favor of Mr. COBB's resolution, was a member of the National Convention. If he thought it desirable to add to or subtract from the platform adopted, to modify it in any respect whatever, why did he not say so then? Then or never was the time to speak. The campaign of 1868 has to be fought upon the national platform and upon no other. That platform has been accepted by our candidates, and the only way to elect them is to sustain them as they stand upon it—not falteringly, not with backward looks at the brazen serpent of repudiation, which some of us, alas! once fell down before, but with our whole hearts.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A Union Republican State Convention has been called to meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the 14th inst. (the second day of the approaching session of the Legislature) to nominate Electors. The call is addressed to all citizens of Alabama who are in favor of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Republican Convention, and who support for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHULER COLFAX.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, of Detroit, has been elected Chairman of the Michigan Republican State Committee, in place of Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, who declined a reëlection. Mr. HOWARD has filled the position for the past seven years.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, it is quite likely, will be renominated in the Ohio Seventh Congressional District.

Judge J. A. AMBLEGE has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ohio Seventeenth District.

THE KINGSTON TRAGEDY.—The water has been pumped from the pond in the cemetery at Kingston, and also from another pond near the railroad, but no trace of the sharp instrument which it was thought Deacon ANDREWS might have used in murdering Mr. HOLMES, has been discovered. It is reported that ANDREWS, since he was incarcerated, attempted to make it appear that he was insane, but a warning that he would be removed to a dungeon rendered him suddenly sane again. It is not believed that he used any implements but the stones to accomplish the deed of murder.—*Boston Traveller, July 1.*

SUMMER SONG IN THE CITY.

From Every Saturday.

This is the time of fresh winds blowing,
And cuckoo-calls and heather bells;
This is the time when streams are flowing
Down the green mist of dreamy dells.
Poesy, O, Poesy,
Stay in London lanes with me!

In the deep valley Spring winds hover,
Shaking the dew from their wild hair;
Beyond the cool shade of the lover
The mower sweats with sleepy stare.
Color and sweet melody
Fill the forest greenery.

The mavis sings, "Young lover, lover,
Be quick, be quick—kiss sweet, kiss sweet!"
The young love breathes as sweet as clover;
The old love hangs like ripened wheat.
Misery, O, misery!
Dost thou listen? canst thou see?

The scent of Summer floateth hither,
Into the dull streets' whitening blaze;
The white clouds part, and eyes look thither
From thirsty lanes and weary ways:
Charity, O Charity!
Scatter thy bright seed fearlessly.

Nor shady boughs nor Summer gold
Pleasure the souls who lie so deep;
Only the beggar is less cold,
And feels a calmer thirst for sleep:
Poesy, O Poesy!
Whisper sweet to such as he!

When with the grain all England quivers,
When nuts grow milky, wheat-ears burst;
When clearly sparkle all the rivers,
Ah, to be hungry and athirst!
Water and bread, O Charity,
Bring to poor humanity!

Dark is the poor one's health and lonely,
He would not learn, he would not know;
He craves the blessed wheat-ear only,
Not the sweet light that makes it grow.
Fruit of the forbidden tree
Were but sour to misery!

Now all the days are rich with beauty
And other angels roam elsewhere;
O Poesy! here lies thy duty,
In darker days and fouler air—
Poesy, O Poesy!
Fold thy wings, and do not flee!

While all the plains are heavy laden,
And heavier grows the ripening ear,
Pause in thy place O heavenly maiden!
Gather thy harvest with no fear;
Let other angels wander free,
Say thou Amen to Charity!

Robert Buchanan.

POLLY'S ONE OFFER.

Continued from the Times of June 28.

CHAPTER III.

Bob was quite that sort of person. He had taken a fancy to Polly—everybody in the house had taken a fancy to Polly; but, with the exception of Mrs. Livingstone, no one treated her with the respect that was her due. She seemed made for kisses, caresses, teasing and spoiling, and petting—for anything but grave airs and work. Of course, Polly did not see herself in the light of a good joke, very far from it, and yet she was happy in the atmosphere of kindly sarcasm that surrounded her. They were all so good to her, so easy and pleasant, and Bob and his mother especially. Mrs. Livingstone drew her on to talk of herself, and approved of what she heard of the principles and practical sense of the young creature.

"Yes, I know I am pretty, but children will like me all the better for it, so I am glad," said she, in reply to some comment on her beauty. "Miss Mill, an old governess near us, thought I might wear spectacles, but the occulist said if I did not require them they would permanently injure my eyes, and I was not going to suffer that. I did alter my hair and cut a lot off, which rather went to my heart, but it will take less time to do, and people who only see me with it plain will never know how much nicer I look in curls. And, besides, I don't think anybody calls me pretty except those who are fond of me. And, after all, I can't help it, and I am not inclined to starve or be a burden on Jane because of my face. I dare say it will prove quite as serviceable a face as if it began by being ugly—governesses age so fast; Jane has some white hairs already."

"But you may marry, dear. Don't you ever dream of a husband and children and house of your own? My girls do, and it is most natural," said Mrs. Livingstone.

"My mother does not approve of marrying" said Polly, calmly. "I used to think I should like it, but since I have heard how much there is to be borne from men, and what trouble in the bringing up of children, I am sure I shall be better out of it, and I have turned my mind to other things. Jane had an offer once, but my mother would not consent, and she has given up caring. We shall teach as long as we can, and when we have saved up money enough we shall live together and be two old maids. All my ambition now is to be a good governess."

"I wish you'd come and be mine, Polly," said Bob, who, entering as she spoke, had caught the last words. "You have no notion what a good boy I should be under wise and judicious guidance, though I am nothing to boast of under present misrule. The fact is, they don't know how to manage me. Say yes, Polly."

But Polly only laughed at his air of meek entreaty, and his mother told him Polly had not courage to undertake such a rough handful as he was, and he must seek elsewhere.

That evening Polly played on the piano, and sung distractingly. There was no end of her accomplishments. Bob listened till he loved her, till he longed to do as Maggie did, and hug her up and kiss her for pure kindness and pity that she was destined ever to be anything but a pet and darling. That was the state of mind into which she threw many people, while she herself was feeling all the time quite strong and capable and equal to her fortunes.

In this way the week went on. It was fine weather, but Bob contrived to be much more than usual about the house. He was even troublesome occasionally, as one morning, for instance, when there were custards to make, and it was Maggie's turn in the kitchen. Maggie would have Polly with her, and just when she was standing at the end of the long white table inquiring where she should sit to see, and yet not be in anybody's way, Bob appeared, lifted her up, and set her on the table. "Sit there," said he, and then took a small corner for himself close by, and supported his long length with one foot on the floor and one arm round Polly's waist. Such a thing had never happened to Polly before as to be made a prop of, and she felt it was excruciatingly wrong for a governess (oh, if her mother or Miss Mill could see her!); but, at the same time, the very novelty of the circumstance made it difficult to extricate herself without compromising her dignity. She pretended not to be aware of the arm, though she was blushing and palpitating all over, and looking at the floor ever so far below her feet, she said, "Let me get down, please."

"You are quite safe; you can't fall while I am here," replied Bob, purposely misunderstanding her.

"But I don't like it; I am not used to it," persisted Polly, vexed and ashamed of herself, she hardly knew why.

"Like it!" echoed Bob, in a voice of tender concern. "Like what?"

Polly turned her face and looked at him with sudden tears in her eyes. He would have liked to say or do something rash, but he only took his arm away and moved off to the hearth. It was impossible to withstand that touching appeal, which said plainly, "You are my host, and should protect me, not offend me." Polly gazed out of the window for several minutes after, but he saw the burning rose on her face and one tear splashed down on her hand. Maggie seemed not to notice this byplay, and went singing to the dairy, upon which Bob drew hastily near to Polly and begged her not to be angry. "I would not vex you for the world," pleaded he. "Say you forgive me." Polly did not say anything distinctly, but he understood that his peace was made; and when he heard Maggie coming back he took his departure. "And a good riddance too," observed Maggie; "the custard would certainly have been ruined if he had stayed."

In the evening Polly sang again, and Bob, who had quite recovered his native audacity, proclaimed that he would have a singing wife or none. Why did not his sisters sing? They could do nothing. Polly could do everything.

"Yes, Polly's a clever little midge," said Maggie, tenderly enfolding her; "but you need not take the trouble to set your cap at her, Bob; for she has made up her mind already; she is going to be an old maid."

Bob laughed aloud, and seemed immensely tickled in his imagination. "She looks like it, very much like it indeed!" said he. "I should think so! Polly an old maid! That would be a sin and a shame!"

Polly blushed and said, curtly, she wished they would talk sense and let her alone. What business was it of Bob's, or Maggie's either, for that matter, what she was? As a governess and a working woman, of course she had other things to think of that made her serious, very different to them, who had been born with silver spoons in their mouths. These sentiments and the tone of them, and their slight incoherence, quite upset Bob's gravity. He laughed long and merrily, and only recovered himself when Polly sprang up in a tempest and rushed to the door to escape. Then, with one rapid movement, he overtook and stopped her, and begged her pardon with pleas enough to soften a heart of adamant. But Polly's was harder than adamant. "I am not a baby; you treat me like a baby!" gasped she, crimson and furious. "I won't be called a mouse! My name is Mary Curtis!" Mrs. Livingstone was not present to keep order, but Maggie knew by Polly's way that she was really hurt and mortified; so she interfered and bade Bob let her alone, she was not used to be teased.

"Then it is good for her—rub the starch out," replied he, exasperatingly, and went so far in his teasing that Polly, quite beside herself with passion, struck him in the waistcoat with all her little might. It was a mistake, as Bob instructed her the next minute, kissing her roughly, and then as roughly letting her go. The instant she was released she ran across the hall, half blinded with tears, and, after tripping and stumbling twice or thrice on the stairs in the dark, gained the safe refuge of Maggie's room, where Maggie found her presently, weeping fit to break her heart. Polly's self-respect was grievously wounded; if she could not make Bob behave to her like a lady, what was to become of her among children! Maggie was perplexed. The ways and customs of Blackthorn Grange admitted of a good deal of kissing among friends, but Polly evidently considered a kiss a mortal offence. She essayed to comfort her by representing the fact in its local light.

"Don't make such a fuss, Polly; one would think you were half killed," said she. "What does a kiss matter? and it was only Bob."

"He is a perfect bear!" sobbed Polly. "I wish I had never come!"

"You cross little savage thing! And it is not very polite to tell me Bob's a bear! He is nothing of the kind. You ought to feel flattered; he would not plague you if he did not think you nice. Maria Spinks was here a whole month, and he never offered to kiss her once."

Polly dried her eyes and looked up. "He is so abominably rough," she began, and then was scared into silence at the recollection of the blow she had given him, which, strictly speaking, was far more in the nature of an assault than a kiss.

"Ah, you may well stop and bethink yourself of his provocation," said Maggie, significantly.

"Did I hurt him?" asked Polly, with lovely wistfulness.

"Dreadfully! How could you help it, hitting him as you did purposely in the region of the heart? And Bob is very delicate. It is easy to be sorry for it afterward, but that is the way people get into passions and commit murder, or manslaughter at least."

"I wish I could go away to-morrow before breakfast," said Polly, ready to sink with shame and self-reproach.

"That is impossible. You will just have to do penance and sit by Bob, and if you take my advice you will behave as usual, and say nothing about to-night. It is lucky my mother was not there; she never would forgive you for hurting Bob."

"I'm sure I won't mention it, Maggie; I think I should die if anybody else knew," said Polly, ruefully. "It has made me feel so small and contemptible. If I had only remembered myself and kept my temper it would not have happened."

"Nonsense; it can't be helped now; think of the old song—'If a body kiss a body, need a body cry?' If you had been here at our New Year's party you might have been kissed a dozen times under the mistletoe, if Bob had not intimated that he would not stand it; nothing varies more in kind and degree than a kiss, you know."

"I don't know; but I want no more of Bob's kind and degree; my cheek and chin are red yet."

"Well, don't complain—it is your own fault; you may be sure it is when I tell you so," said Maggie; and Polly held her peace.

It was difficult next morning when Polly went down to breakfast a minute or two late. Mrs. Livingstone offered her cheek to her, and Bob, with not a little extra color in his face, gave her a cordial, expressive shake of the hand. Maggie had reported Polly's wrath and distress in unmitigated terms, and Bob was sorry he had been "a perfect bear," and "so abominably rough." She was much too shy and conscious to talk in her wonted way, and he perceived he had gone too far and frightened her—and heartily vexed at himself he was for his blundering stupidity. He transgressed in the opposite direction that day, and was as tenderly assiduous as a lover; Polly did not appreciate his kindness, but seeing that his repentance for his great offence was deep and unfeigned, she forgave him fully and freely—so fully that when he took his leave of her at the Warden House, whither he had driven her and Maggie over in his dog-cart, and said humbly: "We are friends again, Polly, are we not? And you will come again at at Easter?"

Polly, with a rosy and beneficent countenance shining on him, replied: "Yes—if I may."

CHAPTER IV.

Polly's adventures at the Warden House were passed chiefly in the school-room. The children were reasonably good, and Mrs. Stapylton was abundantly satisfied with her new governess' cheerfulness, skill and industry; but the first time she sounded her praises to her husband, the Captain replied: "Don't expect to keep the little woman long, my dear. She is uncommonly pretty, and I am very much mistaken if Bob Livingstone is not sweet on her; he always inquires after her so amiably when we meet at the market table."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Stapylton; and the next time the meet was at the Warden House, she bade her husband invite Bob to ride over the previous day and sleep; and she contrived to have a lady at dinner, and asked Polly to be so kind as to leave lessons for once and fill the gap; for she was an amiable woman, married after her own heart, and would be glad, as she said, to give such a nice little thing a chance.

Polly had the sagacity to leave her profession up-stairs, and to come down charming in her white dress and white ribbons, but Bob felt it was not quite like having her to himself at Blackthorn Grange. Yet she was much easier here, and talked and was as gay as any one. There was nothing in Polly to provoke or invite an impertinence. The ladies made no difference with her, and her face was enough to ensure her kindness at first sight from men. If Bob was a person to be influenced by other people's opinions, he heard many golden ones of Polly at the Warden House, and all casually expressed without reference to him. Perhaps he did carry away an idea or two of her more meaning than any he brought—Maggie certainly believed it, and began to insinuate the same in her letters to her friend; but Polly was heedless and indifferent to Bob, and her work and duty were much more in her head than "nonsense" which sufficiently accounted for her never responding to Maggie's hints and queries.

Easter did not linger, but was soon come, bringing with it Polly's second visit to the Grange. It was a lovely Easter that year—warm, sunny, serene as May, with hedges green, pear trees and cherry trees in blossom, and even roses in bud under the shelter of the eaves on the south wall of the old house. They made it quite a gay season at Blackthorn Grange, and Polly, whose dignities had worn easier already, entered into it with all the natural joyousness of her temper and time of life. She was exceedingly pleasant about the house, and the many visitors, kinsfolk and neighbors, who came there during her stay, were charmed, and regarded her with a significant interest which none of the family discouraged. Mrs. Livingstone would walk her about the great walled garden for an hour at a time, talking to her no one but themselves knew what about, but the two were excellent company to each other, and often Bob made a third. Laura was rather quizzical on the subject of Maggie's friend and her brother, but that was her disagreeable way, and Fanny and Maggie made up to them for it by all sorts of little considerateness, which they profited by without observing. And every day some excursion was planned which threw them together. Now it was to Cranstown Rocks, now to Haviland Priory, and one day, the most memorable of all, to Beech Grove, the Livingstones' ancestral manor, Bob's inheritance, where Maggie informed Polly that he would most likely go to live when he married and settled. It was an old place, though not so old as the Grange, and it had fallen into some neglect from having been let to a careless tenant, whose lease was, however, nearly run out; but as Polly said: "With a little trouble and taste, it might be made beautiful." Bob asked how she would go about to improve it, and as he trotted her through the rooms and the garden, he treasured up all her little views and opinions, which she was perfectly free with, not at all as if they were a matter of personal concern. And, perhaps, they were not. Polly had a faculty for planning and suggesting, but she was not conscious of any peculiar sentiment for the place as Bob's future home, though everybody, himself included, gave her credit for it.

And very happy Bob was in his illusion. Polly was quite kind enough to please him, and her shy trick of blushing, and her sudden vivacities and caprices soon charmed his heart away entirely. And hers? She was a mystery to herself; she liked Bob; she liked to be near him; once, when he took her by surprise and kissed her, she was not so furious but that he thought he might some day venture again; in fact, if she had given way to nature, she would have loved him very sweetly and tenderly. But all her principles were against giving way, and whenever she felt inclined to lapse into weakness, she would recite to herself all her mother's litany of impediments, and pains and penalties in marriage. This sufficiently proved her in danger, and set her on her guard against it, poor little Polly!

The Easter visit was extended to a fortnight, and before half of it was over, the servants in the house, the men on the farm, the very dogs even had learnt to demean themselves to Polly as to a little lady in whom their master had a special interest. Mrs. Livingstone, Laura, Fanny, and Bob's two chief bachelor friends were ready with their consent whenever it might be required; and in the absence of the principals would discuss their private affairs without the smallest delicacy or reserve. Only Maggie held herself in an attitude of doubt, and this Laura treated as the supreme affectation. "You know your precious Polly will say 'Yes' the very first minute Bob asks her, and be only too glad!" the quizzical sister would tauntingly aver; to which Maggie would make answer that she only wished she was as sure of it as Laura appeared to be.

But Maggie could be sure of nothing. Polly was a puzzle and trial to her at this moment, and she was constantly trying to solve her by all manner of cunning experiments and questions. On their last evening together she went so far as to say in the privacy of their bedroom, "I fancied once you were going to be fond of Bob for my sake, Polly, and I'm disappointed in you. You are not half good to him, you little cross thing, and you look him in the face as frankly as any of us—that's a sign you don't care for him, tiresome toad that you are!"

"Bob's eyes are blue," said Polly, with abstraction, but as coolly as if she were repeating "two and two are four."

"You have no particular prejudice against blue eyes, have you?" inquired Maggie, in a tone of affront.

"No! you dear old Maggie, why should I? Yours are blue."

After a brief silence Maggie returned to the charge: "You are coming to see us again at Midsummer—now you need not seek any excuse, for I won't take it! You are coming to see us again at Midsummer. Say *yes*, or don't open your mouth." Polly kept her mouth shut. "Have you been struck dumb? You *are* coming, I know you are! I'll never be friends with you again if you don't." Polly's lips still never stirred. "O, Polly, don't be a silly little donkey! Look here—is there anybody loves you as much as I do, unless it be dear old Bob? and you are going to throw it all to the winds!"

"Yes, there's Jane loves me, and I must spend my Midsummer at home with her and my mother," said Polly, thus solemnly adjured.

"That's all right; but you'll come here first—promise—I'll shake you if you don't."

Polly did not exactly promise, but she begged off her shaking with something Maggie accepted as an equivalent; and in the morning, when she was driven off to her duties at the Warden House by Bob himself, it was considered an understood thing that at Midsummer, before going home to Norminster, she should pay another visit to Blackthorn Grange. It was a lovely April day, with the sun in full glow, and the orchards all pink and white with apple-blossoms. The country was very fine and luxuriant between the Grange and Lanswood, and Polly's eyes and soul took delight in its Spring beauty. She was feeling happy—unconsciously happy—and the radiance of her heart shone in her countenance. Maggie, at whom she often looked round, thought she had never seen her so sweetly pretty before; and Bob, though his plan of courtship was all laid out, and he had no intention of being precipitate, found himself more than once on the brink of asking the question which would decide both their fortunes.

"You would not mind spending your life in the country, Polly, little town-bred lady as you are?" said he, gaily.

"I like the country best," replied Polly.

"When you come to us at Midsummer I shall have Stella ready, and you shall learn to ride—all the girls ride hereabouts."

"But they ride from children. I am rather timid; I am not sure that I shall like it."

"I shall teach you myself," said Bob, as if that would remove all difficulties, and he glanced down at the little creature beside him with fond admiration. None of her friends' opinions of Polly had yet grown up to her own estimate of her dignity—not even Bob's. He laughed indulgently at her practical airs, and called her his Mouse and his Blossom, with a tender patronage that she could not repress, though she sincerely wished to do so. It seemed to Polly sometimes as if his will were the stronger, and controlled hers, however she fought against it; and that was the fact. Bob was not a particularly profound person, but he perfectly fathomed Polly's mixture of pride and shyness, lovingness, doubt, fear and trembling toward himself, and he believed it quite in his duty and business to tame her with kindness, yet firmness—much as he was taming his beautiful shy filly, Stella; as for letting her go her own way, or supposing she would defeat him in the end, never entered Bob's head; and had her mother's warnings and philosophy been laid before him, they would have been far too strange and unnatural for his honest comprehension. He religiously believed that every nice young woman wished to be married, and why not Polly, who was so extremely nice?

The drive to Landswood was very pleasant all the way, and when Polly was left behind at the Warden House, to think it over, she could not but know why it had been so. Love is the best of companions. "Dear old Bob, I'm afraid I should grow foolishly fond of him if I went often to Blackthorn Grange. "I had much better stop away at Midsummer," said she to herself; but perhaps she did not mean it. She was rather dull and absent for a day or two; but she soon brightened up at her work, which was not severe or disagreeable. In truth, her situation was very comfortable, and she had no injuries or hardships to make the notion of escape welcome; but still, she counted the weeks to the holidays, and did not grieve to see them pass. And in every letter Maggie told her how much nearer Midsummer was, and mentioned many delightful parties of pleasure and excursions which were standing over until her coming. At every such allusion Polly's heart underwent that physical spasm which she had described to her friend as afflicting her before she set forth on her career as a governess. To go or not to go to the Grange became her thought by day and night. She was pulled very hard both ways. She did not deny to herself that the Grange was a happy place for a holiday; but her principles of so many years' careful home cultivation were in peril there, while her head still approved of them so entirely that she felt it was inconsistent and wrong to walk into temptation with her eyes open and her judgment unobscured. Nobody at the Grange denounced marriage as a state of suffering bondage, or children as a perpetual care; indeed, Laura and Fanny were both engaged, and Maggie, though not so far gone as they were, frankly avowed that she had only refused the curate because she did not like him; if she had liked him she should have had no scruple about accepting his proposal, and taking her luck for what might follow.

Polly had no notion of casting her burden on other people's shoulders, or she might have appealed to Jane for counsel in the case; besides, she was fond of deciding for herself, or, rather, of drifting into decisions which were generally in accordance with her inclinations, secret or expressed. In this manner she drifted into a decision that she would go to Blackthorn Grange, but it should be for the last time; and a few days after, there she was, in all her pretty dignity and grace, and everybody in and about the house was talking about her and the master, and drawing only one conclusion from this third visit within the half year.

[*Concluded next week.*]

The Emperor and the Moniteur.—A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance*, gives some account of a difference which has arisen between the French Government and the proprietor of the *Moniteur*. The writer says: "Several journals, hurrying to the dénouement too rapidly, have related that M. Dalloz was informed by *huissier* that at the expiration of his contract, that is to say, in a few months, the *Moniteur* would cease to be the official organ. Such, however, is not the case; we shall explain the march of events, and the point to which they have arrived. The origin of all the present complications dates from more than a year back. At that time the Emperor, thinking that the official journal did not come up to his ideal, said to M. Rouher, 'You should get the *Moniteur* printed by Plon.' M. Rouher acquiesced, a little surprised by the abruptness of the order. Then followed a series of grave political pre-occupations, which caused the affair to be well-nigh forgotten. Nevertheless, one fine morning, in the interval between two discussions, the Emperor again asked his Minister, 'Well, when is the *Moniteur* to be printed by Plon?' Shortly after the question was again repeated, and there was no resource left. Overtures were, therefore, made to that skillful printer, and, on the other hand, M. Dalloz was informed of the threatening revolution. But here the imbroglio begins. M. Dalloz, the present editor, refused to acquiesce in the new arrangement; he pointed out that the *Moniteur* was the private property of the Panckouke family; that no one had a right to dispossess them or to transfer to another a title which they had held for more than sixty years; adding that if there was a desire to create another official journal, the existing administration of the *Moniteur* was rich enough, and familiar enough with talented writers to set up a paper, which, being disengaged from all administrative ties, would have no reason to abstain from a free comment on the acts of the Government. Fancy the *Moniteur* an opposition journal! The dilemma certainly is a curious one. On the one hand, the Emperor persists in desiring that his official organ should be printed by Plon; and, on the other, some means must be found to indemnify M. Dalloz, who shows, however, a disposition to be absolutely independent if deprived of his present post. *Adhuc sub judice lis est.* I may now point out that the displacement of such a journal as the *Moniteur* is no trifling matter. The administration occupies four hotels, employs not less than eight hundred working compositors, without counting folders, carriers, &c. Remember that some numbers of the *Moniteur* have three supplements, containing the matter of about five ordinary printed volumes, and the whole mass has to be composed, printed and carried off in a few hours."

HUNTING IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Field*, writing from Paris with reference to some statistics of French packs of hounds, says: Hunting is carried on in France on quite a different system to what is practised in England; the packs are never supported by public subscription, and only in a few cases do veneurs join together, leaving the mastership to one of themselves. The leases of the forests and woodlands belonging to the State or to private proprietors, and the indemnities due for the damage committed by the game, constitute the greatest expense of keeping a pack, to say nothing of what is claimed by farmers in some countries when a *debucher* brings the hunt over their grounds. There are no fixed hunting days except for the packs which hunt around Paris; no public meets. The master, who has often himself assisted in the morning in unharboring the wild quarry, goes out with his huntsman, and occasionally with a few friends, hunts the hounds himself, sounds the horn, and follows through dense forest or deep quagmires upon some shaggy pony which has never dreamt of such fairy places as the scene of a regular fox hunt. There are, indeed, a few exceptions, and a few packs which can rival any English establishments in brilliancy and splendor; but such are few and far between. An English sportsman will be surprised at the small number of hounds in certain packs. In Poitou and Vendée, where fortunes are very small, but where there are great enthusiasts of the chase, the veneurs unite to hire a forest tract, and, in order to preserve in a certain degree their own independence, each of them keeps a few couple of hounds, which they bring together on fixed days, and thus fifty or sixty couples are sometimes assembled at the meet. This system creates great emulation, as they all strive to bring the finest and best hounds to the meet; but disputes are unhappily numerous, and you readily tell a Poitou veneur by the manner in which he decries every hound he sees, making, of course, an inward reservation with respect to his own. This, however, is perhaps the only part of France where things are so managed; elsewhere, the master has from eight to twenty couple all to himself, and hunts for his own private satisfaction. In the eastern department, such as the Meuse, the Moselle, the Ardennes, or the Vosges, where wolf and boar abound, where the country is very mountainous and covered with woods, the object of the hunt is not so much to get a good run as to destroy the greatest number of the destructive brutes. In such cases the carbine is brought to work, and gives effective aid to the pack when an occasion offers. In such dense woodlawns a regular run would be next to impossible, and without any charm. It would be difficult to find hounds capable of running down their animals in such countries without any change from one track to another. However, it must be acknowledged that the French breeds of hounds are very superior in certain hunting qualities, such as nose, steadiness and tongue, if rather deficient in speed, which is owing to their not having been bred in a direction that is rendered useless by the nature of a great part of the country. The true hunting breeds, which have been carefully bred through many centuries, without the intermixture of any blood foreign to hunting, and generally in the same localities, have formed highly pure strains, and denominated *chiens d'ordre*, to distinguish them from the local breeds, known as *chiens de pays*, or country dogs, *briquets*, or bracnet hounds, &c. The Saintonge, Gascony, Normandy, Poitou breeds are eminently *chiens d'ordre*. They breed all alike, same color, same markings, same height, same speed, same style of hunting, while the Nivernais, Bresse, Brittany, and very often the Vendée breeds, though bred very carefully, throw up in the litters strange varieties, owing to some contaminated origin. Thus, even in our own days, we have seen an excellent hunter, Count de Moreton, infuse every sort of blood into his Vendée hounds. As soon as he recognized some remarkable hunting quality in a dog, immediately he made it the tallion of the pack, thus spoiling the breed for the interest of the individual; but by this means, it is true, he acquired some very extraordinary specimens of his own fabrication. But the true *chien d'ordre* has been fast disappearing of late years by the intermixture of English foxhound blood, for which there was quite a rage a few years back, and thus have been formed the cross-bred hounds, known as *bâtards*, which compose nowadays the greater number of our packs. However, after a regular Anglomania, there has been a reactionary movement; for our masters have at last recognized that the various breeds of France had their signification and special usefulness in the diverse countries of France, so dissimilar to each other, and that the foxhound, so brilliant in the gorse and the pastures of England, was not equally well suited to every variety of hunting ground. Accordingly the tendency in the packs is now generally to breed back to the French type. Bloodhounds, which were no doubt common in France in days of old, and which had completely disappeared, have been brought back into favor by Prince Napoleon, who purchased Mr. Jennings' celebrated Druid and Welcome a few years ago. A *veneur* of the south, M. Claverie, has now a complete pack of these hounds; another, Mr. Piston d'Eaubonne, has crossed the bloodhound with the Saintonge and Gascony, and is very much pleased with the result. The Southern hound type is well represented in France by the briquets d'Artois, to which I should say they are nearly related; and, indeed, an old English sportsman would no doubt recognize all the breeds so celebrated in days of old in the several varieties of French hounds. A short time ago, in looking over the prints of Mr. Collyn's work on *Wild Deer Hunting in Devon and Somerset*, a party of French *veneurs* was greatly struck with the resemblance of the "staghounds of the old pack" with our old Normandy hound as it existed a short time ago, and might still be found in some kennels. The French packs hunt only wild quarry. The science of the harborer is still in full bloom, and great craftiness is required of the huntsman or *piqueux*. The English sportsman will have to study Markham and the old authors if he wants to enjoy a regular French hunt, and, though there is not always such hard riding as in the shires, he must not despise our runs; and if he breaks his neck, he may console himself in thinking that he will not be the first to have done so.

The Abyssinian Captives.—The Abyssinian captives (says a letter from near Magdala) cannot be said to bear many traces of their long confinement. Capt. Cameron is sadly broken down, but has mended considerably since his arrival in camp. In spite of the intense and increasing anxiety they must have endured during the past month, a few gray hairs seem to be the only souvenirs they have brought with them from Magdala. The Germans are, however, taking back to Fatherland souvenirs of another kind—beautiful Abyssinian wives and quivers full of children, the latter as robust and noisy as any over whom the brawling Rhine throws its spray. The fact is, they had been living in luxury up there, and so far as the *cuisine* and *liqueurs* are concerned, have reason to regret their being transferred to the British camp. Tej, arrack, and choice wines are unknown here; the captives could not be treated with cigars and cognac as they had expected, and "What, not even rum!" showed the surprise they felt on being told that the army had been deprived of that beverage, too. Had they asked for a glass of water, the probability is that, in nine tents out of ten, they would have been able to exclaim, "What, not even water!" for all supplies of that necessary have failed; none can be had nearer than the Basnilo, seven miles off. We suffer more from want of water here than ever we did at Zoula. In point of kit, too, the majority of our new-made friends seem to be well off, requiring from half a dozen to five-and-twenty servants to attend it to the shore; but probably their interest may be subjected to a little of the fashionable cutting down which has been practiced so pitilessly and successfully upon others.

"MA DOUCE JOUVENCE."

My sweet youth now is all done,
The strength and the beauty are gone;
The tooth now is black, and the head now is white,
And the nerves now are loosed; in the veins
Only water (not blood now) remains
Where the pulse beat of old with delight.

Adieu! O, my lyre! O, adieu,
You sweet women, my lost loves! and you,
Each dead passion! The end creepeth nigher.
Not one pastime of youth has kept pace
With my age; naught is left in their place
But the bed, and the cup, and the fire.

My head is confused with low fears,
And sickness, and too many years,
Some care in each corner I meet.
And wherever I linger or go,
I turn back, and look after, to know
If Death be still dogging my feet:

Dogging me down the dark stair
That windeth, I cannot tell where,
To some Pluto, that opens forever
His cave to all covers; alas,
How easily down it all pass,
And return from it—never, ah never!

Owen Meredith.

A VISIT TO CHARLES DICKENS.

The following interesting account of a visit to the great English novelist was translated for the *Cincinnati Commercial* from Hans Andersen's *Heart and World*:

In the night of May 11, I took passage in the steamer from Calais to Dover: the sea was high, and a heavy gale was blowing. At break of day I set foot on the soil of England, where I had not been for ten years. When I then left the British shore, Charles Dickens had been the last to wave to me a kind farewell; and now I came back to pay a visit to him. He had invited me to pass some time in the Summer with him and his family.

"We shall not remain in London," he had written to me, "but move in the first days of June to the small country-seat I own, twenty-seven miles from the city; it lies in the most beautiful part of Kent, close to one of the railroad stations, whence we are able to reach London in an hour and a half."

So the good fortune was in store for me of calling Dickens' house my home, to take root there for a time, and to belong to him and his circle. We had been faithful correspondents since my last visit to England, and he had been a dear friend to me. I felt indescribably happy.

The steamer landed during the ebb tide, which delayed our embarkation. The custom-house officers also troubled us so long that we came near missing the early train for London. In hot haste we then passed through tunnel after tunnel, and soon I caught sight of the magnificent Crystal Palace. London, shrouded in coal smoke, rose in the horizon. Near London Bridge resounded already the first signal for the departure of the train on the North Kent Railway, leading past Higham Station, close to which Dickens' country seat is situated. I went aboard the train in the utmost hurry, and we set out, past towns and villages, always along the bank of the Thames, which, dotted with sailing vessels and steamers, flowed along the left side of the railway.

Dickens had offered to come to meet me at London or some other station which I might indicate, but I had replied to him that from Higham Station I should be able to find my way to him, provided the Station Inspector could tell me where his country seat was situated; a conveyance would be found in the smallest village. But Higham is a village lying over a mile from the station, which consists of a single house; I alighted there, the train darted on to Rochester, and I stood there quite deserted.

"Are you the stranger going to visit Mr. Dickens?" asked the Station Inspector, who had been informed that I was coming. A carriage was not to be had in Higham, so the man proposed to me to remain there until he could fetch a conveyance from Dickens, or follow him thither on foot. We had to walk two miles, he said, from the station to Gadshill, where Dickens lived. I preferred to accompany him. The Inspector shouldered my trunk, carpet bag and hat-box, and we set out, walking all the time up hill, between blooming hedges of hawthorn and honeysuckle. Every country house, no matter how small it was, looked as if it had been prepared to receive city folks. But here in England the peasantry has such neat and comfortable dwellings. A small carpet was spread out in the open door, flowers stood on the table or in the windows, and every peasant I met seemed to wear his Sunday clothes.

After a rather tiresome walk we reached the high-road between Rochester and Gravesend; before us lay Gadshill-place and Dickens' country seat.

Gadshill acquired its celebrity through Shakspeare, who alludes to it in the first part of "Henry IV." Now there lies on the broad high-road Dickens' villa, whose turret, with the gilded weathercock, I had already descried from afar, above the tops of the trees. It was a fine, new house with red walls and four bow windows, and a jutting entrance supported by pillars, in the gable a large window. A dense hedge of cherry laurel surrounded the house, in front of which extended a neat lawn, and on the opposite side rose two mighty cedars of Lebanon, whose crooked branches spread their green fan over another large lawn surrounded by ivy and wild vines, the hedge being so dense and dark that no sunbeam was able to penetrate it.

As soon as I stepped into the house, Dickens came to meet me kindly and cordially. He looked somewhat older than he did when he bade me farewell twenty years ago, but that was, perhaps, in part owing to the beard which he now wore; his eyes still sparkled as they had done at that time, the same smile played around his lips, and his dear voice sounded as sweet and pleasant—nay, more so than formerly. Dickens was now in the prime of life, still so youthful, so active, so eloquent, so rich in the most pleasant humor, through which his sterling kindheartedness always beamed forth. As he stood before me in the first hour, so he was and remained during all the weeks which passed in his company, merry, good-natured, and full of charming sympathy.

We always like to find in the immediate surroundings of a poet the archetypes of a characters whom we have learned to love in his works. A great many persons had told me that Agnes, in *David Copperfield*, resembled Dickens' wife, and, although it may have been quite unintentional on his part to make her his model, I know of no character in his writing that comes nearer to her, in all that is good and amiable, than this Agnes. I found in Mrs. Dickens a tranquility, something so feminine and delicate, and, when she spoke, her large mild eyes smiled so peculiarly, and such a good-natured smile played round her lips, and her voice was so pleasant, that I cannot now fancy any other Agnes than one looking precisely like her.

In the room where we assembled with some of the children round the breakfast table, it was so quiet and pleasant, so Sunday like; a wealth of roses surrounded the large windows on the outside, and the view extended over the garden, the beautiful fields beyond the hedges, and the hills bordering the horizon in the rear of Rochester. An excellent portrait of Cromwell hung over the fire-place, and, among the other paintings adorning the walls all around, there was one which attracted my attention particularly. It represented a calache, in which were seated two young ladies absorbed in reading a book, whose pages were headed *Bleak House*. The little groom, seated in the box behind, bent forward and furtively read also in the book. A few birds in cages sung the more merrily the more animated the conversation grew in the dining-room.

During the meal Dickens took the seat of the head of the family at the upper end of the table, and, according to the English custom, said a short prayer after he had seated himself; my seat was by his side during the whole of my visit.

Dickens had written to me in a letter which I received in Denmark, "I have just finished my new work, and am now a free man. We shall, therefore, be together all the time, and can play at cricket on the lawn." But our intercourse was somewhat interrupted, for on the day previous to my arrival the humorist and play-wright Douglas Jerrold had died, and he had said to his heart-broken wife, "Dickens will take care of you when I am dead." And, in fact, Dickens did take care of the widow. He collected several thousand pounds for her, and invested this capital so that the interest sufficed for her wants. Dickens founded a committee of men bearing names no less illustrious than his own, such as Bulwer, Thackeray and Macready, and a programme was drawn up for making money in different ways and for noble purposes. It is well known that Dickens possesses wonderful talents as an actor; he has established a small amateur stage at his house, where he gives dramatic representations in conjunction with some of the members of his family and several intimate friends. Now, some performances were to be given at high rates of admission; besides, Dickens and Thackeray engaged to deliver some lectures, for which Dickens, on his part, selected one of his Christmas stories. Time and labor were required to carry all this into effect. There were days when I saw him write and forward twenty letters, all of which he did with an eagerness and joy as if it were child's play. The only thing that grieved me in this respect was that it shortened and limited our intercourse, for, owing to these affairs, he had to go repeatedly to London and stay there for whole days.

When I arrived at Gadshill the family had not yet been two weeks at their new country seat; both the environs and all drivers were new to them. Meanwhile I myself soon found out the most attractive points, and to one of them, the summit of Gadshill, I conducted Dickens and his family. Our way led across the broad highroad, on which, opposite to Dickens' villa, there lies a tavern, on the faded side of which Falstaff and Prince Henry, and on the reverse a scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor are represented. From the tavern a ravine between live hedges led up to a group of peasant houses, all two storied, and their walls beautifully clad with vines and creepers; long, neat white curtains hung in the windows; the highest house was watched by an old blind dog, cows and sheep were grazing on the meadows, and, on this highest point there rose an obelisk. The whole monument was cracked, and the first gust of wind might upset it. The inscription was no longer distinctly legible, but we saw that the monument had been erected in honor of an excellent country gentleman who had died many, many years ago. Inasmuch as I was the first to lead Dickens to this point, he afterward called the place, jocularly, "Hans Christian Anderson's monument."

We enjoyed here a panoramic view of the country, as beautiful as it was extensive. The north of Kent is justly called the garden of England. The scenery is similar to that of Denmark, though more luxuriant and rich. The eye sweeps over green meadows, yellow corn-fields, forests, peat-moors, and, when the weather is clear, one may see the North Sea in the distance. The landscape, it is true, does not present a lake, but you behold everywhere the Thames, whose silver thread is meandering for many miles through the green grounds. We still found, on the summit of the hill, traces of the ancient intrenchments from the times of the Romans. We went up there many an evening, and sat down in a circle on the grass, and gazed at the setting sun, whose beams were reflected in the bends of the Thames, pouring over the river a golden luster, on which the vessels stood forth like dark sichouettes. From the chimneys of the country houses all around rose blue smoke; the crickets were chirping, and the whole scene presented a lively picture of peace, hightened by the sweet sound of the evening bells. A bowl of claret, adorned with a bouquet of brown field flowers, passed around our circle. The moon rose, round, large and red, until she shone in silvery luster, and filled me with the fancy that all this was but a beautiful midsummer night's dream in the land of Shakspeare; and yet it was more: it was reality. I sat by Dickens' side, and saw and heard him enjoy to the utmost the charming evening which, as it was reflected in his soul, was sure to be used by him for a new, glorious creation of his wonderful imagination.

Without any previous practice in speaking English, and hearing it spoken, I understood from the very first all that Dickens said to me. Whenever I hesitated, he repeated the idea in another form; and no one caught my meaning quicker than he did. Danish and English are so wonderfully similar, that we often were astonished at it, and when, at times, I was at a loss to find the right word, Dickens begged me to name the Danish word, and we often found that it was precisely the same as in English.

When I acquired greater familiarity with the language, I longed more and more to converse on topics other than those of every day occurrence; I longed to express my feelings, and find in the foreign language words as natural to me as those of my mother tongue. I felt more and more at home; even the smaller children of the house began to understand me; nay, the smallest of them, who, when I asked him, on the first day, if he liked me, said, very honestly, "I will put you out of the window," assured me now, with a smiling face, that he would "put me in again." Dickens had no less than nine children, two grown daughters, Mary and Kate, and seven sons—Charles, Walter Landor, Francis Geoffrey, Alfred Tennyson, Sidney Smith, Henry Fielding and Edward Lytton Bulwer. The two eldest and the two youngest were at home; the other three came on a visit from Boulogne, in France, where they were at a boarding-school. It was vacation time, and I soon saw them climb in the branches of the large cedar trees, or play at cricket with their other brothers and their father, all of them in shirt-sleeves, on the large meadow close to the garden; the ladies sat in the tall grass under the trees, peasant children peeped over the hedge, and Turk, the watch-dog, who was fastened all night, had now been delivered from his chain and led the life of a free dog, while his long chain and his kennel were left to a big, old raven, who no doubt considered himself a relative to the raven in "Barnaby Rudge," which though stuffed, still existed and was to be seen in the house.

When in London, Charles Dickens lives in Tavistock House. A grated gate separates the yard and garden from the lively street. In the rear of the house extends a larger garden, with several lawns and tall trees, and imparts a rural appearance to the whole in the midst of smoking and dusty London. In the passage leading from the street to the garden, there hung paintings and copper-plates; here stood Dickens' marble bust, lifelike, young and handsome, and the doors of the bed-chambers and dining-room were surmounted by Thorwaldsen's bas reliefs of night and day. On the first floor was a large library, with a fire-place and writing-table, and in the large room opening upon the garden Dickens and his family and friends amused themselves in the Winter, by performing plays. The kitchen is in the basement, and the bedrooms are on the upper floor.

When I came to London I was quartered in a pleasant room opening upon the garden, whence I saw, above the trees, the Tower of London loom up or disappear, according to the clearness of the weather. It was a long way from here to the centre of business-life; in one of the latter streets, opposite to the Lyceum Theatre, is Dickens' literary office, where he attends to his duties as editor of the most popular weekly published in England.

But let us return to the country. The old peasant, whose cows and sheep were grazing near the monument on Gadshill, knew that I lived at Dickens' house, and that he brought us every day fresh bread. "They are excellent folks," he said. "You see that as soon as you catch sight of the man and his wife." They had spoken to him so kindly that they had won his heart completely. "Yes," he added, "a few years since there lived quite close to them a lady whom they called the Swedish Nightingale." It was Jenny Lind who had lived here. "She was as kind and hearty as Mr. Dickens."

I repaired to the place where he said Jenny Lind had lived; the windows were painted, the door was locked, no one lived here, the cage was empty, the nightingale had flown. Many thoughts and reminiscences stole upon me; I never since passed that place without a feeling of profound sadness.

The time drew nigh when I was to bid farewell to Dickens and Gadshill; but previously I was to see and admire him as a great actor. The rehearsals of the dramatic performance, the proceeds of which were destined for Douglas Jerrold's widow, called us for a week to London. Dickens was to read his *Christmas Carol* at St. Martin's Hall, and the Adelphi Theatre contributed its mite by performing Douglas Jerrold's best plays "The Rent Day" and "Black-eyed Susan." The most brilliant performance, however, was the play in which Dickens appeared with some of his friends and several members of his family. A new romantic drama, "The Frozen Deep," by Wilkie Collins, was to be performed. The author intended to play one of the leading parts, and Dickens the other.

It had long been the Queen's desire to see Dickens play. Her Majesty, therefore, resolved to witness one of the representations given several nights previous to the public performance, at the small theatre, "The Gallery of Illustrations." The Queen, Prince Albert, the royal children, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the King of Belgium were present. Beside them, only a few relatives of the amateur actors were admitted. From Dickens' house there were none but his wife, his mother-in-law and I.

The Gallery of Illustration had been beautifully decorated with flowers and carpets, in honor of the Queen's presence; a special *buffet* with refreshments had been arraigned for the royal guests; and another for the rest of the spectators. Dickens played the *rôle* of "Richard," with wonderful impressiveness, and in a calm and natural manner, widely different from the manner in which the tragedians of England and France generally play their parts. He would have been admired and applauded, even though nobody had known that he was the great novelist. Beside Dickens, his two daughters, his eldest son, his two sisters-in-law, and his brother Alfred, appeared on the stage. Willie Collins played the *rôle* of "Frank Aldersby."

The performance closed with the farce, "Two o'clock in the Morning," which Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, played with the most rollicking and brilliant humor. Dickens was excellent both as a tragedian and low comedian, and is doubtless one of the most talented actors of our times.

After the first performance was over, all those who had participated in it assembled at Dickens' literary office, where a merry, merry time was had. The festival was afterward renewed in the open air at the house of the amiable Albert Smith.

The happy days I passed with Dickens elapsed too rapidly. The day of parting came. Dickens put his horse to his little carriage, mounted the box and drove him to Maidstone, where I took the train for Folkestone and waited for the train. We thus had an opportunity of being together for a few hours yet, and that in the most beautiful part of Kent; we rolled past rich fields and magnificent forests. Dickens was so lively and cordial, but I could not shake off the gloom of parting. At the depot we embraced, I gazed into his fine, honest eyes, and at him, whom I admire as a poet and love as a man. We wrung our hands once more, and he drove away, while I set out in the opposite direction.

The Balaclava Charge.—One of those who returned to our lines with the remnant of the Fourth Light Dragoons had been a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I speak of Sir George Wombwell, then an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan. When last we saw Wombwell he was not far from the front of the battery, but his charger had just been shot under him. He so quickly succeeded in catching and mounting a stray horse as to be able to join the Fourth Light Dragoons when they came on, and advance with them down to the guns. There, however, his newly-caught horse was killed under him (as his own charger had been some minutes before,) and, this time, he found himself surrounded by twenty or thirty Russian Lancers, who took from him his sword and his pistol, and made him prisoner. It happened that Capt. Morris (then also, as we know, a prisoner, and with his head deeply cut and pierced by sabre and lance) was brought to the spot where Wombwell stood; and it is interesting to observe that, in spite of his own dreadful condition, Morris had still a word of timely counsel that he could give to a brother officer. "Look out," he said to Wombwell, "look out and catch a horse." At that moment two or three loose horses came up, and Wombwell, darting suddenly forward from between the Russian Lancers who had captured him, seized and mounted one of these riderless chargers, and galloped forward to meet the Fourth Light Dragoons, which he then saw retiring. He succeeded in joining the regiment, and, with it, returned to our lines. When Capt. Morris (unhorsed and grievously wounded) found himself surrounded by Russian dragoons, it was to an officer, as we saw, that he surrendered his sword. That officer, however, quickly disappeared, and then the Russian horsemen—Morris took them to be Cossacks—rushed in upon their prisoner, and not only robbed him of all he had about him, but convinced him by their manner and bearing that they were inclined to dispatch him. Morris, therefore, broke away from them, and ran into the midst of the thickest smoke he could see. Then, a riderless horse passing close to him, Morris caught at the rein, and was dragged by it a short distance, but afterward fell, and became unconscious. Upon regaining his senses, Morris became aware of the presence of a Cossack, who seemed as though he had just passed him, but was looking back in a way which seemed to indicate that he had seen the English officer move, and would therefore dispatch him. Morris gathered strength from the emergency, found means to get on his feet, and once more sought shelter in the thickest smoke near him. While standing there, he found himself almost run down by another loose charger; but was able to catch hold of the horse's rein, and to mount him. He turned the horse's head up the valley, and rode as fast as he could; but just as he fancied he was getting out of the cross-fire his new horse was shot under him, and fell with him to the ground, giving him a heavy fall, and rolling over his thigh. Then again for some time Morris was unconscious; and when he regained his senses, he found that the dead horse was lying across his leg, and keeping him fastened to the ground. He then "set to work" to extricate his leg, and at length succeeded in doing so. Then, getting on his feet, he ran on as well as he could, stumbling and getting up over and over again, but always taking care to be moving up hill, till at last, when quite worn out, he found himself close to the dead body of an English staff officer—the body, he presently saw, of his friend Nolan. Remembering that Nolan had fallen at a very early period in advance of the brigade, Morris inferred that he must be nearly within the reach of his fellow-countrymen; so, being now quite exhausted, he laid himself down beside the body of his friend, and again became unconscious. Besides the three deep ugly wounds received in his head, Morris, in the course of these his struggles for life, had suffered a longitudinal fracture or split of the right arm, and several of his ribs were broken. There was a circumstance in the lives of Nolan and Morris which made it the more remarkable that the dead body of the one and the shattered frame of the other should be thus lying side by side. On the flank march, Morris and Nolan, who were great allies, had communicated to each other a common intention of volunteering for any special service that might be required in the course of the campaign; and they found that each of them, in anticipation of the early death that might result from such an enterprise, had written a letter which, in that event, was to be delivered. Morris had addressed a letter to his young wife—Nolan had addressed one to his mother. Under the belief that the opportunity for hazardous service of the kind they were seeking might be close at hand, the two friends had exchanged their respective letters; and now, when they lay side by side, the one dead and the other unconscious, each of them still had in his pocket the letter intrusted to him by the other. When Morris had recovered his consciousness he found himself in an English hospital tent. Terribly as he had been wounded and shattered, he did not succumb.—*Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea.*

The Moon and the Weather.—If any marked connection existed between the state of the air and the aspect of the moon, it must inevitably have forced itself unsought upon the attention of meteorologists. In the weekly return of births, deaths and marriages issued by the Registrar-General, a table is given, showing all the meteorological elements for every day of the year, and a column is set apart for noting the changes and positions of the moon. These reports extend backward nearly a quarter of a century. Here, then, is a repertory of data that ought to reveal at a glance any such connection, and would certainly have done so had it existed. But no constant relation between the moon columns and those containing the instrument readings has ever been traced. Our meteorological observatories furnish continuous and unbroken records of atmospheric variations, extending over long series of years; these afford still more abundant means for testing the validity of the lunar hypothesis. The collation has frequently been made for special points in the inquiry, and certainly some connection has been found to obtain between certain positions of the moon in her orbit and certain instrumental averages; but so small are the effects traceable to lunar influence that they are almost inappreciable among the grosser irregularities that arise from other and as yet unexplained causes.—*Once a Week.*

Mr. Longfellow in England.—The arrival of Mr. Longfellow from America, and the appropriate compliment paid to him at Cambridge, suggest a review of his popularity. He has decidedly gained a place of honor amongst poets, and that without possessing any one qualification of a great poet. He is a living illustration of the truth that to write profoundly or deeply is not the way to win contemporary fame or repute. The average understanding of people is low enough, and we have a proof that in literature the largest sale for a book may be obtained for a work of amazing dulness and stupidity. Mr. Longfellow, however, has the power of touching delicate and homely instincts and sympathies. The fact of his being an American, with a love for the old country, warmed and cultivated by travel, gives to his writings a certain charm and glow of enthusiasm altogether different from that which we meet in the spirit of English writers. This is not so immediately perceptible, but still it is present, and comes home to our minds in the end, when reading "Hyperion" for instance. No Englishman, with a consciousness that he could in a comparatively few hours go to the Rhine, could have written that book. It has the enthusiasm of a stranger for the realization of things which had hitherto been dreams and fancies to him. Every page is instinct with a solemnity and reverence for the old ground which had reared poets and had a picturesque history, whose relics were still standing over the river which the Germans love. And even in those verses which have become household words it is possible to detect a mood of feeling which is more or less derived from the nationality of the writer. "Excelsior" and the songs of work, while they typify the energetic impulses of the whole English-speaking race, appeared at a time when the "Lotos Eaters" was fashionable among us. Then, again, take Mr. Longfellow's "Golden Legend." Few English students would have so studied the mediæval stories and quaint customs of Europe for the purposes of poetic treatment. They appear all the more attractive to Mr. Longfellow from his distance from them.

Mr. Longfellow has never been accepted in his own country or in this as a poet of the first, or even of the second order. But then he has never apparently claimed such a position. There is no more modest, no less self-assertive writer. About each and all of his lyrics there is a prevalent delicacy and absence of personal obtrusion. He neither forces his emotions on you, not strives to disclose himself harrowed with profound griefs, loves or distraction. In some measure this constant, finical reserve detracts from his merits, while, at the same time, it suits admirably the wide audience which he addresses. They are not subject to thrills or throes of passion which are not concerned with every-day joys and griefs. They can feel in such matters as the loss of a child. Mr. LONGFELLOW speaks home to them of the "vacant chair" and other relics. That misfortunes are blessings in disguise, that good comes of evil, are trite beliefs, out of which Mr. LONGFELLOW has made many pleasant verses; indeed, so universal is his optimism that he tells that even the devil himself has some good in him, if we only knew it. This amiability is especially pleasing to the gregarious minds; this domestic sweetness appeals with success to thousands who would shrink from the analytical doubts and questionings of Mr. BROWNING, and sometimes even of Mr. TENNYSON. Mr. LONGFELLOW also understands the value of Biblical language and the use of texts in composition. Good persons of both sexes attach an affectionate importance to the words in which Christianity was revealed and preached; and the Puritan traditions of America have aided Mr. LONGFELLOW in acquiring a taste and facility for the introduction of those passages in the Scriptures which stir the religious heart most effectually.—*London Review.*

A FENIAN CLUB.—Even at this season of the year, Paris offers attractions to pleasure-seekers too numerous to count. Many, however, have probably become sated, and sigh despairingly for some new excitement. I strongly recommend all such to pay a visit to the Fenian Club, which stands in close proximity to one of the most frequented of the boulevards, and opens its portals to all comers without exception. They may there make acquaintance with some really notable men—men who have made a stir in the world, and who are now reposing on the laurels they have gained, though at the same time keenly watching the progress of events. STEPHENS, the penitent sheep, who has returned to the fold, and DESMOND, who, if his own statement be true, fired the barrel in the lane at Clerkenwell, for doing which MICHAEL BARRETT has been hanged, will probably be found occupying the posts of honor, surrounded by other less brilliant satellites, who have at no time despaired of their country. Nor can any of these heroes be found fault with for reticence. With easy familiarity they discuss the several affairs which came off under their superintendence, criticise the conduct of the police, and excuse the stupidity of the jury which liberated them. DESMOND, who was honorably acquitted, enters into the most minute details as to the second and successful attempt that he made to light the fuse in Clerkenwell, ridiculing the idea of supposing that a mission so important would have been intrusted to an impetuous and excitable man like MICHAEL BARRETT. DESMOND admits that BARRETT was present, and pronounces his alibi to have been false and untenable; but contests that as he was innocent of the exact crime for which he was tried and convicted, his execution is murder, and avers that it will be avenged by systematic assassination throughout England. Fearing, possibly, that he has not been sufficiently explicit, this patriot will not hesitate to describe the ingenious and novel agencies whereby destruction is to be hurled broadcast. The greatest novelty in this line, and one in comparison with which Greek fire becomes London milk, is the "coal-heaver," (burglars have their alderman and bishop.) This engine of destruction is, in outward appearance, an innocent lump of coal, which, mixed with others, can easily find its way into public establishments, private houses, or the holds of ships of every kind. In reality it is a deadly torpedo, which, on coming in contact with fire, must explode with terrific violence. Another of these patriots helps to while away the hours by recounting the clever plan by which he escaped too intimate an acquaintance with CALCRAFT. He, too, was in the lane, and at the moment the explosion took place, passed into a house where proper disguises had been prepared. Shortly afterward he emerged as if just risen from a sick-bed, night-cap on head, his swollen feet bandaged with flannel, and leaning heavily on the arm of a neighbor, who was searching for a cab to convey him to an hospital. He made his next appearance at a first-class hotel in the West End of London, ordered expensive apartments, lived luxuriously, and paid liberally; still his maladies affected his temper so completely that other visitors remonstrated with the proprietor of the hotel, and after one week's residence he was civilly requested to leave; a carriage was immediately ordered, in which he was conveyed to the railway station, protesting against the indignities offered to him; he there received scrupulous attention from the officials, and reposing in a saloon, was brought to Dover and carried carefully, though evidently painfully, to the French steamer, before the pitying eyes of the surrounding detectives. Much of this may be exaggerated, but it is impossible to believe that it is not in the main true. At all events an hour's intercourse with the Fenian element which steadily percolates through the gay City of Paris may, without hurting those who venture on it, serve as a novel excitement.—*Once a Week.*

A WONDERFUL WOMAN—All of us, or at all events most of us, remember the female soldier who lived to a hundred, and lies buried in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Brighton. But she had a contemporary no less remarkable than herself, indeed even more so in her personal character, though she fell short of her years. What will our readers think of MARGARET UCH EVAN, of Llanberris, who died at the age of 92, toward the close of the last century, when we tell them the following story? Being particularly fond of the chase, she kept a great number of foxhounds, and of the various other kinds of dogs which are in favor with the sporting world; and she is said—tell it not in the Gath of Lord Fitzhardinge, publish it not in the streets of Assheton-Smith's Askalon, for fear of awakening the dead—she is said to have killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts of Wales and all the adjoining counties killed in ten. She rowed well, and at seventy she was the best wrestler in all the country round, and yet, *per contra*, in proof of her more feminine accomplishments, we are bound to mention that she could play on the fiddle and on the harp of her country. MARGARET was also an excellent carpenter and joiner, and a good blacksmith, shoemaker and boat-builder. To the last she shod her own horses and made her own shoes, forgetful of the old proverb which says, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam;*" and through the many years during which she was under contract to convey the ore down the lakes from the copper mine at Llanberris, she built her own boats. More wonderful women than MARGARET UCH EVAN may have lived; but we certainly, in the 137 years of our existence, have not heard of them; and we shall be rejoiced if any of our correspondents can help us to record the deeds of any lady more worthy of the female franchise than she must have been.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AT FONTAINEBLEAU.—I have received a letter from Fontainebleau which gives some account of the daily occupations of the Emperor and Empress and Court circle. It appears to be the intention of their Imperial Majesties to avail themselves as much as possible of repose from the cares of State and courtly inflictions. The Emperor receives his Ministers at an early hour in the morning; in fact, immediately after rising, about 9 o'clock. Having transacted the business of a particular Ministry, his private Secretary, M. CONTI, presents his Majesty with the various letters which are daily addressed to NAPOLEON III., not through official channels. These letters are generally promptly attended to, and wherever assistance can be given, provided it is deserved, the elected of the French nation does not fail to practice his accustomed benevolence. The Emperor and the Empress frequently walk before breakfast, and often at an early hour, in the Jardin Anglais, and they frequently avail themselves of one of the boats of the various nations which decorate the lake, on which the Emperor looks from his study. The Emperor and Empress breakfast generally at 11 o'clock, after which his Majesty indulges in cigarettes. The Empress avails herself of what is called the Chinese Salon, a spacious room on the ground floor, which is furnished with grotesque and often hideous objects pillaged from the Imperial Palace of Pekin to decorate the Imperial Palace of Fontainebleau. One cannot help being proud of our Christian civilization, and the high principles which actuate Christian nations in their intercourse with barbarian and infidel States. The civilization of England and France having assisted the Chinese in completing their demoralization by opium eating, we, in a spirit of civilizing benevolence, invaded their country, penetrated the capital, and then brought away as much booty as the civilizing armies could avail themselves of. One cannot help asking, considering how often during the world's history certain groups of mankind have from time to time invaded and conquered distant lands and peoples, whether the day will ever come when Chinese civilization shall penetrate France, and when the furniture of the Tuileries shall be removed to a Celestial Fontainebleau. The writer says that the Emperor has quite recovered from his rheumatic attack, and may be considered in good health. His Majesty is, however, according to the estimation of the gentleman who addresses me, by no means so active, either in body or mind, as he was three or four years ago. None of his old friends, such as the Duke DE PERSIGNY and Count WALEWSKI, are seen in the Court circle. Marshal NIEL and M. ROUHER seem to be the favorites for the moment. The Emperor is certainly going down to Chalons, and takes great interest—in fact, directs all that activity which is now taking place in the Ministries of War and Marine. The Empress is described as taking a daily interest in the education of the Prince Imperial, and particularly insisting upon the mode in which his religious instruction is administered. Her Majesty appears to be becoming more and more devoted to those charitable labors of which she has shown so estimable a disposition from the moment her exalted position enabled her to exercise the divine offices of charity. I have thus translated the leading features of a letter which reaches me to-day from Fontainebleau.—*Correspondence of the London Morning Post.*

A SKETCH AT TENERIFFE.—This was no Spanish fonda, with its airy courtyard, with its fountain, its little balcony, and cheerful apartments. Yet all this might have been overcome, but not the repulsive face of the mother of the family—mother is truly an improper expression, for nothing human ever could have been nourished by her withered breast; we might more appropriately term her the house dragon. A small, parched-up, high-shouldered body supported a head, with a peaked nose which would have done honor to the beak of a bittern, and from this nose depended worn-out looking spectacles, whose frame, bound round by a string, a large white handkerchief held upon her head, which was thinly covered with hair. But the perfection of this vision of dark dreams, this bundle of horrors, lay in the squinting looks cast over the spectacles, which contributed decidedly to her advantage in housekeeping; for whosoever looked at these differing eyes, his appetite sank to nothing; he paid forthwith and fled the table. In this personage fate showed herself provokingly insulting; for she was the owner of the solitary fonda, and no stranger could escape from her dominions. The painter had the misfortune to meet her at night in the dark passage; he believed himself not yet freed from the burden of an evil dream, and mistook the approaching form for a snorting steamer; for one eye was of poisonous green, the other glowed fiery red, like the lanterns on the paddle-boxes of a steamer.—*Recollections of My Life, by Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico.*

BOILING DOWN.—A visit to the boiling-down establishment at Colbinabbin Station is not without interest. When the sheep have been killed, skinned and cleaned, and the vat emptied and made ready, a number of hands are employed in chopping them into three or four pieces, and then throwing them into it. The vat is eleven feet high, and tapers from the top to the bottom. The tapering does away with the necessity of employing any person to pack the sheep in the vat, as the pressure above always keeps the carcasses close together; and as they fall to the bottom when the steam is applied, room is left for the fat to swim on the top. Steam is conveyed from an engine of 40-horse power, which is in connection with the patent wool-scouring machine in the adjoining shed. The vat holds 300 wethers or 400 ewes, and 1,000 of those are stewed (for really that is the most expressive term to apply to the process) in forty-eight hours. When the fat has been all extracted, it is allowed to flow out of the taps, so placed in the side of the vat as to allow nothing but fat to flow into large 500-gallon coolers. The gravy runs from a tap in the bottom of the vat into a reservoir prepared for it, and is afterward given as food to pigs, who luxuriate on what would be a great blessing for the poor in some of the large and populous cities in the old country. All the bones and shreds of meat are drawn out and carted away to the same herd of unclean animals. Such is the power of the steam employed that the bones are made so soft as to break in pieces in the hand, the marrow being completely melted out of them. A number of coopers are employed making casks, which are afterward filled from the coolers, and then headed up and sent to the train for conveyance to Melbourne.—*Melbourne Argus.*

PEARLS OF PRICE.—Some few pearls, from their size and beauty, have become historical. A pearl from Panama, in shape like a pear, and about the size of a pigeon's egg, presented in 1579 to PHILLIP II. of Spain, was valued at £4,000. In 1605 a Madrid lady possessed an American pearl valued at 31,000 ducats. Pope LEO X. paid a Venetian jeweler £14,000 for a single pearl. He had never heard of the class of persons who and their money are soon parted. Another pearl was purchased at Califa by the traveler TAVERNIER, and is said to have been sold by him to the Shah of Persia for the enormous price of £180,000. If the saying be true, TAVERNIER was lucky in getting out of Persia with his head on his shoulders. A Prince of Muscat possessed a pearl so valuable, not on account of its size, for it weighed only twelve carats, but because it was so clear and transparent that daylight was seen through it—that he refused £4,000 for it. Perhaps a better proof of its value would have been that he had taken £4,000 for it. The pearl in the crown of RUDOLPH II. (it is said) was as large as a pear. Which pear? A jargonelle or a Duchesse d'Angouleme! And how big was the oyster from which it was taken? The Shah of Persia actually possesses a string of pearls, each individual of which is as large as a hazel-nut—an inestimable string of jewels. Finally at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, Queen VICTORIA displayed some magnificent pearls. On the same occasion the Emperor of the French exhibited a collection of 408 pearls, each weighing over nine pennyweights, and all of perfect form and the finest water.—*All the Year Round.*

LITERARY AMENITIES.—Men of letters are proverbially a quarrelsome race all the world over, but since the day when the *Quarterly Review* fell foul of "pimpled Hazlitt" English writers have, as a rule, contrived to conduct their controversies without resort to personal abuse. How far the anonymous system of journalism tends to produce this result we do not pretend to say. It has been observed that in France, where the articles are signed, a difference of opinion between two writers on any public question is very apt to end in individual hostility. A curious example of this has just occurred in Paris. There is a Society of Men of Letters, as to the management of which M. de VILLEMESSANT, the proprietor of Figaro, and M. EDMOND ABOUT, the eminent novelist, happen to disagree. M. ABOUT, it seems, had spoken rather strongly in reference to M. DE VILLEMESSANT's views at a meeting of the Society. The latter now retorts in the columns of his paper, declaring that M. ABOUT is getting old and fat, that he is like nothing so much as a hog, and that his eyes give one the idea of two little holes burned in a blanket. Nobody who is familiar with the novelist's caustic writings can doubt his ability to *riposter*, but as yet he has had the discretion and good taste to treat the attack with contemptuous silence.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TURKS AND THE SCOTCH WIFE.—And the Highlanders, while in this joyous mood, were not without a subject of merriment, for they saw how the Turks in their flight met a new and terrible foe. There came out from the camp of the Highland regiment a stalwart and angry Scotch wife, with an uplifted stick in her hand; and then, if ever in history, the fortunes of ISLAM waned low beneath the manifest ascendant of the cross, for the blows dealt by this Christian woman fell thick on the backs of the faithful. She believed, it seems, that besides being guilty of running away, the Turks meant to pillage her camp; and the blows she delivered were not mere expressions of scorn, but actual and fierce punishment. In one instance, she laid hold of a strong-looking burly Turk, and held him fast until she had beaten him for some time, and seemingly with great fury. She also applied much invective. Notwithstanding all graver claims upon their attention, the men of the Ninety-third were able to witness this incident. It mightily pleased and amused them. It amuses men still to remember that the Osmanlis, flying from danger and yearning after blissful repose, should have chosen a line of retreat where this pitiless dame mounted guard.—*Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea.*

THE LEPER.—The present social position of the poor mendicant leper generally throughout the East is a most deplorable one, and it is not surprising that he is often subject to the most inhuman treatment. In the report of leprosy prepared by the College of Physicians, great prominence was given to the cruel neglect of the leprous outcast, and the necessity and humanity of decently lodging and housing him, instead of allowing him to live on more like a wild beast than a human being. It is to be hoped the Government will not lose sight of the point. The Indian papers tell us that the practice of burning lepers alive is still carried on in Rajpootana. It is an easy and short method of getting rid of the afflicted. The Rao of Serohi has issued a proclamation forbidding the practice under a penalty of ten years' incarceration; but the prevention of the act is difficult. One means to this end would be the provision of a suitable lazeretto at or near Serohi. The expense would be comparatively trifling.—*The Lancet.*

ON THE WING TO THE FAR WEST.

Omaha to the Rocky Mountains—The Denizens of the Plains—Laying the Track of the Pacific Railroad—How it is Done—The Return Trip—Complimentary Resolutions.

NO. III.

It may be supposed that the journey from Omaha to the Rocky Mountains over the great Plains is devoid of interest in consequence of the sameness of the landscape. But such is far from being the case. The traveler is fully conscious that he is traversing a region which, until a year or two since, was the undisputed domain of the red man—his favorite hunting grounds, where still the buffalo, the elk, the deer, the antelope, the wolf and the fox roam in great numbers over the vast expanses—and this fact keeps him constantly on the alert for adventure. Our excursion party was imbued with this feeling, and each member of it was on the *qui vive* for a glimpse at some of the aborigines, or a sight of the wild animals whose grazing grounds the railroad has invaded. It so happened that we did not encounter the Indians, except in the peaceful manner I have mentioned at North Platte, but all along our route there were ample opportunities for seeing quantities of game, although to our regret the buffaloes did not show themselves. Antelopes in twos and threes were often encountered, and sometimes they were so near the track that a good marksman might have shot them from the cars. I saw one so bewildered by the approach of the locomotive, on which I was riding at the moment, that it ran fleetly along the rails, undetermined apparently whether to make the acquaintance of the cow-catcher or not. At last, when the chances were against its safety, I was glad to see it dash off at right angles to the road and bound over the plains. It would have been cruel to shoot these graceful animals. This is their breeding season, and until September, when they begin to herd, no sportsman's rifle should be leveled against them. Many of us now saw, for the first time, the curious prairie-dog villages, of which we had often heard. We passed acre after acre of little mounds, upon which were generally perched, side by side, the dog—constructor of the subterranean abode beneath—and the owl, uninvited cooccupant of the dwelling—both apparently living together in unruffled contentment. A third denizen of each of these burrows is usually a rattlesnake; but what community of interest there may be between these ordinarily diverse natures, some BUFFON or CUVIER will, in time, doubtless discover. Perhaps a sort of give-and-take compact exists—the dogs, by way of variety, mingling a few owls' eggs with their ordinary food, and the owls in turn being a wholesome check upon the undue increase of the fecund canine race by breakfasting occasionally upon the young and tender puppies; while the reptile, for his services in keeping the common habitation secure from outside enemies, levies contributions both from the nest and the litter.

The distance from Laramie to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad on the day of our visit was about sixty miles, but at this writing, at the rate of laying the track—two and one-half to three miles a day—the rails must now stretch thirty-five or forty miles further to the vicinity of Bridger's Pass. Not the least interesting part of our experience was the opportunity given us to see the rail-laying, and the hospitable "spread" on the construction train which supplemented it, albeit the dinner service was somewhat crude and inconvenient.

Having finished our repast, we were greatly astonished to find that during the half hour we had been refreshing ourselves in the cars the track had advanced at least half a mile westward. The expertness which the rail-layers show is something marvelous. Each man is trained to do what is required of him perfectly, and the result of this perfect drill and thoroughly systematized labor is the extension of the railroad at the rapid rate which now marks its progress. A platform car, laden with rails which are piled up on its outer edges, is drawn briskly up by a horse which gallops by the side of the track until the car is blocked a few feet from the end of the last rails. Instantly, four stalwart men seize two of the rails by the foremost ends and shove them outward to others who stand on the line of the track. The rails, being thus got in position above their destined places, are dropped at the word, and the horse rushes the car forward again the length of the rails and the process is repeated. The spiking and fastening of the rails together follows promptly and keeps pace with the work of laying, this latter operation being performed by men who are especially trained to it. The entire labor is accomplished with a rapidity and expertness which is truly marvelous.

The region in which we witnessed this rail-laying is about as desolate as can well be imagined. The buffalo grass, which covers the Plains generally, here gives place to the coarser vegetation of wild sagebushes and cactus. The pools and borders of the water-courses are fringed with heavy deposits of soda, which makes the water unwholesome alike to man and beast. Indeed, one of the greatest difficulties with which the Railroad Company has had to contend has been this want of moderately pure water. The alkali waters cannot be used by the locomotives, as it is impossible to generate steam with such foaming and frothing material. Its drastic qualities so affected the laborers whenever they happened to drink it, that it filled them with disgust, and its fatal effect upon cattle is visible by the number of carcasses strewn along the route of the road of the beeves, mules and horses which have broken from the corrals at night and slaked their thirst in the pools and lakelets. The water cannot be used for washing purposes, either, without a plentiful admixture of grease, in which case it forms a passably good sort of soap. To lave in it without the proper proportion of fat would be at the cost of one's cuticle, which cracks and peals under its application like paint when exposed to a torrid sun. This lack of water in a region of several hundred miles must always be a drawback to the economical working of the Pacific Railroad, as it will be necessary to keep up the supply of this indispensable material by transporting it on water trains to the stations in the alkali desert.

We were glad to return from this wilderness even, to such a blot upon the name of civilization as the place we have mentioned, called Laramie. Making no longer stay at this town, or at any other along the route, than was necessary, for the purpose of receiving wood and water, we retraced our way to the Missouri River, and so across the broad prairies of Iowa and Illinois, again to Chicago. Agreeable company, excellent fare, and comfortable cars, made the journey eastward equally as pleasant as that to the new regions I had been so fortunate as to visit. The principal incident of the return trip was an improvised Indian war dance by the young men of the party, somewhere between North Platte and Kearney Station. This took place after dark, and was quite effective. The ladies, for whom it was a surprise, might well be excused for considering it the "genuine thing." The make-up of the actors was excellent, and the terpsichorean endeavors and whooping so similar to the savage method of conducting such affairs, that much terror was excited, particularly on the part of a poor woman who lived at the station, to whom an irruption of real Indians is never unexpected.

At one of our halting-places in Iowa, the courtesy of which the excursionists had been the recipients, was acknowledged by the adoption of a series of resolutions which express the feelings of the party. These resolutions were drawn up by a committee composed of Messrs. S. D. BABCOCK and A. B. BAYLIS, of New-York, Judge DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, Gov. BROSS, of Chicago, and JOHN JAMES DIXWELL, of Boston, and were ratified at a meeting which was presided over by JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., of New-York, and addressed by Mr. WILLIAMS, Col. T. LYLE DICKEY, Judge DAVIS, Gov. BROSS, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, and others. These resolutions are interesting and suggestive enough to give at length:

Resolved, That to the directors and officers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who planned this unrivaled excursion, and to whose liberality and foresight we have been indebted for everything that could contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of our journey, our warmest thanks are tendered. The enterprise which they have displayed in first bringing the railroad system of the United States in connection with the Union Pacific Railway, we find a most important auxiliary to the great national work now in progress across the continent, and we cannot fail to acknowledge that the Northwest is largely indebted to them for its existing prosperity. In their politeness and generosity we recognize those qualities which, combined with the highest business capacity, constitute the civilization of the age.

Resolved, That the munificence of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the unceasing care and attention of their officers and employes, call for our lasting gratitude. In the great work which they are prosecuting amid unparalleled obstacles, and with unparalleled energy, we behold the most important enterprise of the nineteenth century, and we congratulate the country that the task of providing the country with the first railroad has fallen into the hands of men combining the highest courage with the most far-seeing sagacity.

Resolved, That the excellent entertainment provided for us by Gen. CASEMENT, on the Laramie Plains, fifty miles beyond any human habitation, excites our liveliest enthusiasm. The heroic energy displayed by Gen. CASEMENT and his men in pushing on the work of construction over high mountains and deserts, in the face of hostile savages, with the spade in one hand and the rifle in the other, furnishes one of the proudest illustrations of the American character, and gives assurance that the Pacific Railroad will be completed within the shortest possible time.

Resolved, That Messrs. GEORGE M. and ALBERT PULLMAN, whose magnificent palace-cars, and whose unequaled arrangements for uniting the pleasures and luxuries of travel with the comforts of home have been placed at our disposal, are entitled to our warm remembrance. In a journey of over 2,200 miles, the larger portion of which was through an uninhabited waste, we have found our every want promptly supplied. The politeness and vigilance of the attendants, both on the sleeping and dining cars, and the excellent music furnished by the Great Western Light Guard Band, call for unqualified admiration.

Resolved, That this has been the most magnificent, instructive and enjoyable excursion that ever took place anywhere, and could take place within the limits of no country but this.

Resolved, That the thanks of that portion of the excursion party who came from New-York and the East are hereby tendered to the New-Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies for their liberal hospitality and assiduous attention. H. J. W.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego and its Surroundings—The New and Old Missions—San Diego River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DIEGO, San Diego County, Cal.,
Saturday, May 9, 1868.

San Diego is the oldest city in the American possessions upon the Pacific coast, having been founded in the year 1769, nearly one hundred years ago. At that time the site of San Diego was the resting place of a rude tribe of Indians, who called their settlement Cosoy. The Indian name of the site of the old mission church, six miles up the valley, was Nipiquay. From this point to Cosoy, at the time of its discovery by Padre JUNIPERO SERRA, there were scattered many thousands of rude and untutored savages, the last vestige of whom, almost, have passed away. San Diego is the most southern town in California, and is but twelve miles from the Mexican line. It contains about 700 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Mexicans and native Californians. San Diego is the finest grazing county in the State, and, of course, most of the people are engaged in stock raising and making wool. Tens of thousands of horses, mules, cattle and sheep are raised annually in this county, the feed being substantial and plenty from one year's end to the other. The Spanish language is almost entirely spoken here, and the Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The amusements of the people consist of balls and bull fights, the former of which are gotten up upon all excusable occasions. In fact, hardly a week passes by without a gathering of those who love to trip the light fantastic toe. But the real fandango is no more.

"No more beneath soft Eve's consenting star
Fandango twists his jocund castanet."

Among the curiosities of San Diego is its jail—an iron cage into which three men can be got with a tight squeeze. Lately the Sheriff had four men in his possession, and was obliged to allow them to draw lots to see which one should be released. There are several substantial wooden buildings here, but most of the houses are adobes.

THE HARBOR OF SAN DIEGO.

Strange as it may seem, there are but two safe and commodious harbors upon the Pacific coast—the harbor of San Francisco and San Diego. The latter is not so large, but is even safer than the harbor of San Francisco. The bay of San Diego is crescent-shaped, and is thirteen miles in length and two in breadth. The channel runs the entire length of the bay, and is thirty odd feet deep from the entrance to New Town, and nearly half a mile wide. The holding-ground is perfect in all places and at all times, and all vessels may anchor in the harbor, there being no danger from gales or winds from any point of the compass. There is no trouble in entering the harbor at any time, and the same may be said in leaving it. In all probability the harbor of San Diego will be the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is no question of the feasibility of this thing, and this is the natural point for the terminus. The only question now seems to be, where (what point of land) shall said terminus be? Shall it be upon the island owned by Aspinwall and Gen. HALLECK, or shall it be at New Town, or at La Playa?

THE SAN DIEGO RIVER.

There is but one drawback to this city, and in time this drawback may (there is a diversity of opinion regarding this matter) prove to be a serious, if not, indeed, an alarming inconvenience. The San Diego River is a very eccentric steam, it is of no earthly use whatever during the dry season, and is believed to do a great deal of harm during the rainy season. During the dry season it sinks some fifteen miles above the town, and only rises in spots from its place of disappearance to the sea. In rainy weather, however, it becomes exceedingly swollen, and surges down to the sea, almost entirely inundating the marsh at the lower part of the city, and that portion of the valley and plain bordering upon the river. A good many claim that in time the harbor will be destroyed and the channel filled with sand; while others argue that the current will carry the sand, when it reaches the channel, to the sea. The present is not the original mouth of the river. Up to 1811 its waters flowed into what is called False Bay, the course of the river being changed by a flood which occurred in the year above named.

Previous to that year such an event had been often threatened, and the military commandant and the padres, and the people generally, used great efforts every year to prevent it, by erecting embankments, &c. The calamity came at last, and the true course of the river was diverted from False Bay. There is one place in this bay, near the tide-gauge, where, a few years ago, vessels could pass with safety at low water; now, at such a stage, this is nearly bare, and vessels cannot go near it. Many bars have been found in the (San Diego) bay within the past nine years; and, in my opinion, this beautiful harbor is clearly endangered from the vast quantity of sand conveyed into it every year from the river. It seems to be the impression that the course of the river can be turned, and the harbor forever protected from this unnatural encroachment, by the erection of an embankment, to be thrown across the river from the Presidio point to a small hillock upon the opposite side, over which the main road passes. The Government spent a vast sum of money some years ago in an attempt to divert the present course of the river, but was unsuccessful on account of its attempting to do it according to a plan strictly in opposition to that conceived by the engineer in charge of the work.

NEW TOWN.

Four miles from (Old) San Diego is "New Town." This is near the anchorage, and has already been surveyed and laid out in building lots and farms, and is a splendid site for a city. At New Town there are several large, costly and substantial Government buildings, and a number of private residences, all built of wood. There is also quite a nice little agricultural country back of this site that can be made to produce almost anything with proper means of irrigation. At present this section of country is entirely given up to purposes of ranching. Water is very scarce at and in the immediate vicinity of New San Diego, and can only be got through the system of artesian wells. Three-quarters of a mile off, however, there is an abundance of water at a depth of thirty feet, which may be brought to the surface by windmills and conveyed to the town through pipes. People are settling here very fast, many of whom are from the unhealthy regions of the Sacramento Valley. This is a fine section of country for industrious men with a few hundreds of dollars.

THE CLIMATE OF SAN DIEGO.

The climate of this section of the country is not only unexcelled but unequaled. All writers and meteorologists agree in pronouncing the climate of San Diego the most delightful, equable and healthful in the world. From Aurora's gentle zephyr to the fanning breeze of evening, day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, the atmosphere bears the same degree of balmy elasticity, and adds many a cycle to the frail existence of the youthful pulmonic and the aged invalid, in their feeble efforts to regain the realm of Hygeia. The pure oxide contained in every atom of air, and snuffed in at every inhalation, has a most congenial effect upon the system, and would cause the mottled blood to tingle and riffle in the veins of the most superannuated valitudinarian.

THE OLD MISSION.

Yesterday I spent the entire day at the Mission of San Diego—called by the Indians Nipiquay—the oldest Mission Church in California. Its founder was a Franciscan friar, named JUNIPERO SERRA. Father SERRA first established a Mission at the place now known as Old San Diego, in July, 1769, where, the padre writes, in Spanish, "it was maintained for five years, and various buildings were erected with more labor than benefit to the Mission, all of them afterward having been appropriated to the use of the garrison, except this and an adjoining one." &c.

In August, 1774, the Mission was removed to its present site, six miles from the sea. The following year several buildings were erected, and great preparations were being made to plant extensively, when, on the 5th of November, 1775, a formidable multitude, composed of the unconverted Indians from seventy villages, added by a majority of the neophites of the Mission, surprised and sacked it, burning and destroying everything, and putting to death in a cruel manner a great many persons, including Padre LUIS JANIME, the first priest of the Mission. Out of forty souls but five escaped—a priest and four soldiers. One year after, the Mission was reestablished at the same place as before without further disturbance. "Thanks be to God!" adds the Padre FERMIN. During the series of years following, including 1783, the crops are enumerated minutely in the narrative of Father FERMIN, and exhibit an abundant yield. Up to this time they had consecrated 272 marriages and 997 baptisms; but few deaths took place, this fact appearing to console the padres for all temporal misfortunes and disadvantages.

Although the Mission itself was not founded until July, 1769, as stated above, San Diego in reality may be considered to have had its beginning with the arrival of the troops, artisans, cattle, sheep, &c., which occurred on May 14, 1767, after an expedition of fifty-one days, fraught with indescribable vicissitudes, from Loretto, Mexico, the ships having anticipated the arrival of the padres and their overland expedition a long time.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE MISSION.

The present appearance of the Mission Church is not indicative of long life. Indeed, were it not that the Government put on a new roof and otherwise repaired the tottering edifice in 1852, it would no longer be standing as a monument to mark the spot of the first labor of the pioneers of California. The Mission grounds, including the buildings and gardens, must have occupied about fourteen acres. No buildings are standing but the church and a long corridor, running at a right angle. The houses were all constructed of adobe, over which was a thick plaster. The church is a little over 100 feet in length, about 40 in width, and is two stories in height. With the exception of the roofs, these buildings are both in a dreadful state of dilapidation.

THE MISSION GARDENS.

Immediately in front of the church are the Mission Gardens, three in number, and occupying I should think, respectively two, three and five acres. These gardens are partly inclosed by adobe walls, and partly by what we Americans call cactus, or prickly pear, and called by native Californians tuna. In Mexico this plant is called nopal, and its fruit tuni. This plant was, no doubt, cultivated for its fruit, and grows to a height of sixteen feet. Upon the outside of these inclosures are large numbers of castor bean plants, all of which have been some day in a very high state of cultivation. Within the inclosures are olive and palm trees, and a tree bearing a bean, the fruit of which, in its ripe state, may be used for shot. This bean tree is an evergreen, and is in leaf, bud, blossom and all stages of fruit the year round. One purpose of this bean was for the manufacture of ink—so I learn from the priest in charge. The padres would take it when nearly ripe, roast it, then crush it fine, and pour water and old nails and rusty bits of iron upon it, the fluid part becoming, in a few days, rick black ink. There are several palm (datala) trees, which are very beautiful and ornamental. They grow tall and stately, and have branches like an immense fan in shape, and produce little clusters of green balls, which are used for purposes of ornamentation by people giving parties, &c. The olive trees constitute the oldest and largest olive orchard in the country, there being 371 trees, nearly a hundred years old, and are all in abundant bearing order. There are no evidences of the cultivation of the grape, except in an old book, which states, in item form, that "a pipe of wine made at San Diego was sent by the Padre FERMIN to CHARLES IV., King of Spain." The Mission property at this place is cared for by a priest named YEACH, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and is controlled, as are all the rest, by the Archbishop of the Diocese of California. Father YEACH resides here in San Diego, where he holds his services and teaches school. There is a graveyard attached to the old Mission, but contains no traces of graves, except of eleven United States soldiers.

MINES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

There are a variety of mineral deposits in San Diego County, and several mines have been more or less developed. The best mine in the county is the Encinitos Copper Lode, about twenty-five miles west from here, and between four and five from the coast, where, I understand, a safe landing may be had for sailing vessels during certain winds. Assays from 13 to 19 per cent. of copper, with a little silver and gold, have been made. This mine is owned by a company who are at present sinking two shafts and running a level. The prospects are very flattering, and it is confidently believed that rich pay ore will be found. The vein is eight feet wide, and has been traced a distance of two miles.

Considerable work has been done upon the Escondido gold mine, located northeast of this city thirty-one miles. This mine has been worked at intervals for nine years, and although quite a large amount of pay rock has been extracted from it, it has, owing to gross mismanagement, failed to pay as it might have done under other circumstances. It is located on a Mexican grant, and the owner requires a heavy tax on every ounce of metal made, without any consideration of the time and money spent in the development of the mine. According to his books, $170,000 has been taken out of it.

I leave for San Luis Rey to-night to witness a bull fight, which takes place to-morrow morning. B. C. T.

GEORGIA.

The Crop Prospect—Negro Labor—Reaction on Account of Relief—Doubts as to the Readmission of Georgia—Mr. Bullock's Proclamation—Scandalous Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR ANTIOCH, OGLETHORPE COUNTY, GA.,
MONDAY, June 29, 1868.

With the exception of the country immediately round this place—a circle of eight or ten miles in diameter—copious rains have fallen during the past ten days, refreshing and reinvigorating the growing crops of corn and cotton, and the "garden spots," and reviving the drooping spirits of the farmers, who were beginning to fear another agricultural failure. In this region, with the exception of a very light shower on Friday night, the 26th inst., not a drop of rain has fallen in six weeks. The land is as hard and thirsty as a box of sponges in a drug store. The early corn is twisted out of all fair proportions, and is evidently of opinion that "it is a long time between drinks;" and the cotton, though far more abstemious, or rather less "given to drink" than corn, complains that total abstinence is injurious to its health. The planters in this neighborhood are beginning to be very anxious. Their all depends on their success this year, and if the drought continues much longer the corn crop will be irreparably damaged.

Within the past few days I have received most cheering letters from several counties in Middle and Southern Georgia. Since the rains the prospect of large crops has become bright. The corn in the southern part of the State has been laid by without a weed or a blade of grass to be seen, and the cotton, though universally smaller than this time last year, is healthy, vigorous and thoroughly cultivated. It is almost as idle as it is to make predictions as to the weather, to make estimates now as to the probable crop. If everything goes well, if the seasons are propitious, if the army worm, the boll-worm and the caterpillar do not come, and if frost does not arrive sooner than its usual time, it is safe to calculate that the crop of 1868 will be about as large as that of 1867. It is true that the area planted in cotton is almost everywhere smaller than it was last year—from one-third to a fourth smaller—but the season thus far has been more favorable to good and careful culture of the crop, and all that labor of man can do to insure success has been done well and at the proper time. The condition of the agricultural population generally is far better and more comfortable than last year. Nearly everybody has corn enough to feed his hands, his family and his stock until the new crop comes in, and is, therefore, relieved from all the distress, suffering and extortion to which they were subjected last year, and most of them had the good sense or the good luck to supply themselves early in the year, when prices were comparatively lower, with meat enough to supply their wants. The negroes are working better than they were. It is true that the long "dry spell" has made their labor unusually light, and has rendered it unnecessary to call on them to make haste; but they have done their work thoroughly, except on those places where the negroes are their own managers, having rented from the landowners land, stock, implements, &c., and there the work is still very backward, so much so that were a rainy season to set in now, it would be a hopeless task to rescue the crops from the grass and weeds. It is satisfactorily demonstrated, and many of the negroes own it themselves, that they are unable to farm successfully "on their own hook;" that they are incompetent to manage each other, and unable to make provision beforehand and in due time for the routine and all the emergencies for which the successful cultivation of corn and cotton renders it essential to provide.

I have seen a number of negro laborers, who at Christmas left the plantations where they worked last year either to "do for themselves" or to work with one of their own color, apply to their former employers to take them back on any terms, as they had found out it was impossible for them to make a living by themselves, or under the control of a negro manager. Many of them I knew to be good, industrious hands, but having no capital and no credit, they were unable to obtain the stock, tools, &c., and necessary food to make a crop for themselves, and found after half the year was gone that they must starve unless they obtained work elsewhere.

There are no signs of political excitement among them at present. So far as I can see and judge they are beginning to be tired of the toy of political privileges. They have not derived any of the blessings which they anticipated from voting, and they profess to feel peculiar disgust at the failure of their colored brethren, who have been elected to office, to realize for the race any of those material advantages which were so lavishly promised prior to the elections. In this neighborhood they point with peculiar disappointment to the case of JACK BELL, a negro blacksmith, who represented this county in the Atlanta Convention, whose election was said to be the infallible means of making every negro comfortable for life; but as it turned out, only resulted in putting six or seven hundred dollars in JACK's pocket, with which he bought a farm and a supply of "groceries and things," which he is not at all disposed to share except on terms by no means favoring the buyer.

I was called upon a day or two ago to arbitrate in a dispute between two negroes whom I knew before "freedom broke out," and who much desired me to settle "the *diffikel*." At first I thought that it was a case of disputed account—of goods furnished on the one hand, and of labor performed and other set-offs on the other, and I had no difficulty in settling the matter; but I found at length that debt was not the cause of the "*diffikel*," but that wounded honor, betrayed hospitality, conjugal infidelity, were mixed up in it, and that a claim by the injured husband of eight dollars "to pay for the scandal," determinedly resisted by the Don Juan as excessive, "three or five dollars being a plenty," presented an insurmountable obstacle to a settlement. I confess I contended for the eight dollars for the wronged husband. I did not think his demand exorbitant, for he had been grievously deceived and betrayed. He was engaged to work for the robber of his peace of mind, and was sent for a distance with a slow ox-team to afford an opportunity to the seducer to make his home desolate. I fought for the eight, and would have recommended seven, or even six dollars to be paid and accepted; but, finding my efforts fruitless, I gave up in despair, and the great *crim. con.* case is now before the *Boero* for adjudication.

In the April election the Radicals carried this county by a large majority, and elected all the officers. Relief was regarded by the people generally as essential to political and social salvation, and rebels and loyalists, Whigs and Democrats, planters and negroes, with one accord "went in" for the party and the creed, and the candidates who would "put relief through." They never entertained a doubt that Congress would hesitate for a moment to ratify the action of the Atlanta Convention. They would as soon have suspected WENDELL PHILLIPS of advocating a revival of the slave trade as to have supposed that the Radicals in Congress would strike out the Relief acts. Their dismay, their anger and their disappointment are pitiful to behold. Some of them cling desperately to the hope that the Legislature will refuse to ratify the Congressional amendations, and that Mr. BULLOCK will appoint a Judiciary pledged to relief; but the mass of the people are disappointed, think they have been fooled, and utter curses both loud and deep against those who have deceived them.

The question is now very generally discussed whether Georgia can be admitted into the Union under the Congressional plan, so that she may vote in the Presidential election. The Legislature, under the Constitution of Georgia, has no right to pass amendments of the fundamental law of the State, even though Congress has made the amendment first. The Atlanta Constitution lays down how the State Constitution shall be amended, namely, by the votes of two successive legislatures and the approving vote of the people. How, then, it is asked, can the Legislature strike out the relief clauses of the Constitution, and if it cannot under the legislation of Congress, how can Georgia be admitted? The probability is that the Convention will be called together and the relief clauses stricken out. But, then, how about the people? On the faith of relief they adopted the Constitution and elected BULLOCK; and if relief is now to be stricken out without their consent, the question recurs, have they not been "fooled?"

Mr. BULLOCK's proclamation convening the Legislature for Saturday, July 4, was published for the first time on Saturday last. It is physically impossible for this notice to reach all parts of the State, and for the members to reach Atlanta by Saturday next. The Democrats are indignant, and denounce the dodge which they say they have discovered. The story is that BULLOCK sent timely notice, by private hand, to all the Radical and negro members whose fidelity and docility are certain, and purposely withheld the official notice, so as to render it impossible for the Democratic and doubtful members to be present to vote on the Constitutional Amendment or for Senators in Congress.

All sorts of scandalous rumors are floating about and are in everybody's mouth about the sudden departure from Georgia, and the probable non-return of a distinguished army officer. That the husband of a very fair and gifted lady of Atlanta caught the General in *flagrante delicto*, and that the latter beat a precipitate retreat in disorder, is the report which is most current and universally credited. I know nothing of the facts, but reliable citizens of Atlanta, friendly to the General and also friends of the incriminated lady, say that there is "something in it," although as to the extent of the trouble they do not speak precisely. The tongues and heads of the gossips are wagging continually over this sweet morsel of scandal, and the reports are as numerous as they are contradictory. If the husband is half as bloody-minded as is said, there will be a large number of death vacancies in the United States army.

QUONDAM.

The Vindication of State Senator Nicks.

From the Albany Journal, July 2.

It will be remembered that in November last grave charges were made against Hon. JOHN I. NICKS, Ex-Mayor of Elmira, and now Senator from the Twenty-seventh District of this State. The allegation was of defrauding the revenue by false and insufficient returns of the tobacco and cigars made by him, by which, it was alleged, the Government had been cheated out of about $25,000. The friends of the Senator were startled. Hitherto his character had been unsullied. During a preceding Senatorial term, as well as a long and active business life, not a whisper had ever been uttered against him. The Senator knew and strongly asserted his innocence, and could not bear the thought that his integrity had been questioned, and it weighed upon him until his physical system was prostrated. A thorough investigation has been had, conducted by Hon. JOHN E. RISLEY, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a warm political opponent, being a Democrat of the strictest sect. The result is a complete vindication.

Says Mr. RISLEY, "All idea of fraudulent intent is completely negatived." Allowing Mr. NICKS the fair and usual number of pounds for tobacco manufactured into cigars, the alleged deficiency is "more than wiped out." "The investigation shows that Mr. NICKS payed tax upon several thousand more cigars than he was justly chargeable with." "His returns of the various grades and kinds of tobacco and cigars, with reference to the different rates of taxation, are of such a character, compared with the returns of other manufacturers, as to induce the belief that said returns were fair and honest." "Although Mr. NICKS has been, in some respects irregular and negligent, both in the manner of conducting his business and in making returns thereof to the revenue officers, after a very careful investigation of all the evidence, I am of opinion that he has not defrauded, nor intended to defraud the Government of its just dues."

Says Commissioner ROLLINS: "I have given very careful consideration to the case of JOHN I. NICKS, and do not find that there is any evidence of an intent to defraud, nor does it appear from all the evidence in the case that he has been deficient in the payment of any tax, except that which has been already assessed and paid."

We rejoice at this ending of the case. We have held no one in higher esteem than Senator NICKS. He has given in his officials every evidence of being a pure man. And a man who can withstand the temptations of the Legislature, is not the man to defraud the Government. We doubt not none more heartily rejoice at his acquittal than his political opponents, for he has no stronger personal friends, nor none who held him in higher esteem.

An Episcopal Minister in a Presbyterian Pulpit.

A telegram from Detroit, 1st inst., gives the following:

REV. MASON GALLAGHER, Episcopal clergyman, of Brooklyn, preached last Sunday in the pulpit of the late Dr. DUFFIELD, (Presbyterian,) of whom he was an intimate friend. This course of his having been criticized by the churchmen, he publishes a card. He denies that he violated any of the obligations of a Christian or any Church law. He says:

"I deny that there is any such law. I hold those who give this exclusive interpretation—one never before officially given till the Tyng outrage—just as I view those who give a secession interpretation to the words of our American Constitution, and I regard the doctrine on which this exclusive ruling is based as a bird of the same feather with the doctrine of secession. The one is as disastrous to the Church as the other is to the State, and one which will surely rend asunder the Protestant Episcopal Church, unless put down by a prompt uprising of the laity."

Mr. GALLAGHER also denounced Mr. TYNG's case as having been tried before a Court so unrighteous in its construction as to resemble those of Judge JEFFREYS, and after reviewing the case very bitterly, says:

"I write plainly and feelingly, for I see a church, which I have served for near a quarter of a century, on the verge of separation. If the spirit now so rife in it cannot be checked, let it go to its inevitable disruption, and may a purer and nobler fabric rise out of its ruins, to be a perpetual blessing to the country and to the world."

The Disaster at Carr's Rock—Removal of the Last Sufferer.

From the Owego Times, July 2.

The great disaster which occurred on the Erie Railway at Carr's Rock, about twelve weeks ago, was brought to our mind by seeing in a car, on Tuesday last, a suspended couch in which was a disabled man. It was the last one of the Carr Rock sufferers, being conveyed to his home in Michigan. The young man, whose name was J. S. RANNY, a druggist of St. Johns, Mich., did not seem to be over twenty-five years of age. He was crushed and injured on the lower part of the spine, almost entirely destroying the action of the lower limbs. One leg was numb and cold and was likely to shrivel up. In the other he had some power. It was not expected that he would ever regain the use of his limbs. The couch was suspended on small rubber hose over the roof beams of one of the said cars, a few seats at the centre on either side being removed, giving full room. The bed was stayed latterally by smaller lines of rubber, so that the sufferer could feel no jar, toss or snap, no matter how the train ran. At curves it would sway till brought up by the under staying. The arrangement was most complete and as comfortable as it was possible to be made. The gentleman in charge, an employe of the Company, was accompanied by some of the relatives of the injured man, and all appeared exceedingly attentive.

In going down we had a good view of the scene of the disaster. It was bad enough looking, but we cannot help saying that the distance of the roll or fall, for it was partly both, was much exaggerated. It was hardly estimated less by any than fifty, and by many as high as eighty feet. We don't believe it exceeds twenty-five feet. There are many points along the same route which seem to us much more dangerous; but the Company is now actively employed in laying new rail and widening the track at all exposed places. We believe they intend continuing the double track through the entire length of the Delaware Division. This is what is needed.

RESTORATION OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—One day last week a little child residing with its parents, corner of Frank and Spencer streets, fell into a cistern on the premises while its mother's attention was temporarily called from it. On missing it the mother commenced searching for it, and in the course of five or six minutes, drew from the bottom of the cistern her little one, to all appearances dead. Dr. SWINBURN was sent for and he, after three hours of unremitted labor over the child, had the satisfaction of restoring vitality to the chilled frame. Convulsions followed the restoration of vitality, but they were soon checked and the child has since fully recovered. The case amply proves that suspended animation by immersion in water, can be restored by skillful and persevering efforts. The plan pursued in this case was wrapping the body in warm flannels and inflating and compressing the lungs.—*Rochester Advertiser June 29.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The National Democratic Convention was called to order at noon yesterday by Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who, after a brief address, nominated for temporary President of the Convention Hon. H. S. Palmer, of Wisconsin. After a brief discussion, rules governing the temporary organization were adopted and Committees on Resolutions, Organization and Credentials were appointed. A debate was then held as to whether Territories should be represented in those committees. A motion to adjourn until evening was put and carried. At a later stage of proceedings, however, the motion was reconsidered, and soon afterward the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Hon. Sharon Tyndale, the Illinois Secretary of State, is preparing a circular which is to be sent to all county clerks in the State, recommending that they use their influence to induce the opposing political parties to adopt a given form of tickets, tally lists and blank returns at the coming election. The object is that the different officers may be placed on the tickets in the same order as on the blanks, in order that time may be saved and mistakes avoided in making up the returns.

Judge Hoar, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has granted a motion for a new trial in the case of Belinda Ellms vs. Daniel Kelly, of Boston, for alleged breach of promise to marry, and in which Mrs. Ellms recovered a verdict a few weeks ago.

Richard Springsteed, a colored man, who resided in Coeyman's, in Albany County, died on Thursday, at the age of 100 years.

At the raising of a frame building in Albany on Friday one of the beams of the scaffolding, on which a number of men were at work, gave way. This caused the frame to fall, and the scaffolding, men and beams were thrown violently to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. All the persons on the scaffold at the time it fell were severely injured. Among those most seriously hurt were Harvey Wood, Joseph C. Griffin, Richard Kirkpatrick and William Goodwin.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, Hester Vaughan, convicted of the murder of her infant, and Albert Alexander, convicted of the murder of Philip Proctor, were sentenced by Judge Ludlow to be hanged.

A Washington special reports that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will present his new articles of impeachment against President Johnson to the House on Tuesday next. They are five in number, and relate principally to Johnson's official conduct toward the late rebel States. He has prepared a strong speech in support of the articles, which he will deliver in the House when the articles are presented.

W. H. Cherry, Esq., President of the Memphis Merchants' National Bank, in a published card, states that when the doors of the Bank closed it owed depositors, not provided for, less than $23,000. He adds that he was tendered the use of funds sufficient to pay every depositor, but having understood that the bank would be closed by the Government agent, whether he continued to pay or not, he would not accept the money. It is stated that parties are buying up the bank liabilities at fifty cents on the dollar. It is also reported that one firm had accommodations at the Bank for $125,000. Its New-York creditors and its stockholders are the only sufferers to any extent.

A report has obtained a wide circulation in some portions of South Carolina, that a secret political organization has been formed, of members solemnly sworn to put to death, within a twelvemonth, every man in the State who holds office under the new *régime*.

A New-Orleans paper says that the first deaths by yellow fever reported in that city last year were three for the week ending June 30. One of these occurred at the Charity Hospital on the 29th of June. Three other deaths by the same disease were reported for the week ending July 13. The first death by yellow fever reported this year occurred on the 4th of June at the Charity Hospital. There are no indications that yellow fever will become epidemic this year, though there may be occasionally a sporadic case.

Hon. E. Warren Moise, a distinguished citizen and member of the Bar of Louisiana, died in New-Orleans on the 29th ult., in the 57th year of his age. He was a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Mississippi and Louisiana for the last thirty years and upward. For the most of that time he practiced his profession in New-Orleans, and was largely identified with the political history of the State. He was an acknowledged political leader, having wielded large influence in the Democratic Party of Louisiana. At one time he held the office of District-Attorney of the United States, and during the war that of Judge of the Confederate States for the District of Louisiana.

Mrs. E. H. Mason, charged with an assault with intent to murder Lieut. Moore, her son-in-law, of the United States army, was brought before a bench of magistrates in Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday last, and the attempts to settle the case having failed, the examination was proceeded with. The testimony for the State was all taken. Mrs. Mason then made a statement to the Court, which was so rambling and incoherent that a question was raised by the Court as to her sanity. Physicians were called to testify upon this point, and the question was argued by the counsel, but before completing it the Court adjourned to the next day.

Galt's statue of Jefferson was unveiled at the Commencement of the University of Virginia on Wednesday last. An address was delivered by Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, Rector of the University, and he was followed by Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., who gave the inaugural oration. The statue was brought from Italy in 1860; but, owing to the war, was not placed in position. It is chiseled from the purest Parian marble, and is six feet two inches in height. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription: "Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia. Born April 2, 1743; died July 4, 1826."

The corner-stone of a new Catholic "Protectory," or asylum for little girls, was laid yesterday at Westchester. Rev. Father Hecker gave an address to the assembled clergy and crowd.

Treasurer Spinner is now paying the matured bonds of the United States loans of 1847 and 1848.

The value of buildings now being erected in Detroit is $1,740,000.

The Maryland Court of Appeals on Friday reversed the *pro forma* order of Judge Dobbin, in the Superior Court, of May 29, dismissing the application of Duncan McPherson for a *mandamus* to compel Wm. J. Leonard, Comptroller of the State, to pay the amount of petitioner's claim, about $18,000, for furnishing uniforms to the Maryland National Guard, under a contract made between him, the Comptroller and the Adjutant-General, and directed the *mandamus* to issue. The effect of this decision will be to make good other claims to the amount of $250,000. The Legislature of the present year passed an act providing for an appropriation of $300,000 to defray the expenses of the militia.

The Fourth was celebrated yesterday with even more than the usual honors, and has left behind it quite as long a record of accident and incident as any of its predecessors. Two brutal murders—one in this City and one in Brooklyn—mar the history of the day, which in other respects was one of rare enjoyment as the national holiday.

At the Schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood yesterday, the shooting was continued all day, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. During the day there was shooting by the marksmen, music and dancing and promenading on the platforms, much drinking of lager everywhere, and the usual distribution of prizes. In the evening there was a Midsummer night's festival and a grand display of fireworks.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention assembled in Cooper Institute yesterday, and after effecting a permanent organization and listening to a speech from Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., adjourned to Monday morning.

An old man, named Francis Kerrigan, was stabbed fatally, yesterday, in Brooklyn, by a rowdy named Martin Dempsey, during an angry altercation. Dempsey drove a pair of scissors into the old man's heart.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen June 20, and Southampton June 23, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Democratic Convention.

The Convention limited its labors yesterday to preliminaries. After having been temporarily organized, it proceeded to the appointment of committees, the only noticeable feature of which is the recognition of West Virginia as one of the regular States. There was little speechmaking, and the reading was confined to the Declaration of Independence. Propositions for a night session met little favor, and at an early hour the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

In the meantime, the efforts in behalf of the candidates go on with unabated zeal. There is apparently no disposition to surrender in any quarter.

The Pendleton party retain their confidence, and speak, we believe not without reason, of steady accessions of strength from unexpected quarters. If a majority vote determined the nomination, Pendleton would undoubtedly be the man. No other candidate is supported with half the enthusiasm or a tithe of the disinterested devotedness which seems to prevail among his adherents.

The friends of Mr. Chase profess faith in his ultimate adoption as the most available candidate. They affect contempt for the fierce energy of Pendleton's supporters, and perfect satisfaction with the prospects of their own favorite. Any attempt to analyze the Chase strength, however, brings to light the fact that it is predicated on the alleged jealousies and antagonism of other sections, and the assumed preference for Chase as a compromise candidate. It is not difficult to trace another ground of confidence, which may in reality prove Chase's weakness. We refer to an evident reliance upon the power of money as the potent agency for conversion and reconciliation. But any plan for carrying the Convention by the force of greenbacks is likely to disappoint its promoters. There is, of course, a corrupt element waiting for bidders, but the mere suspicion of being purchased is a contingency which will weigh against the Chase interest.

Besides, the bitterness which the Chase managers manifest toward Pendleton will almost certainly insure their defeat. The vote devoted to Pendleton is sufficiently large to prevent the nominatien of any other candidate; from which we infer that it will have more to say in regard to the nomination than any other section of the party. The presumption is that Pendleton himself will fail, but we take it that Pendleton's friends will still in effect control the nomination. They will probably pay back the Chase intrigue with interest.

The other candidates are impatiently waiting for something to turn up. And there are not wanting prophets who foretell the fishing up of a second Pierce, when all the big fish shall have broken through the net.

Effect of the Proclamation.

Practically, the President's proclamation of amnesty amounts to nothing. It grants pardon to a class not included in previous proclamations, and exempts from the fear of punishment all against whom proceedings for participation in the rebellion have not already been instituted. And this is all. But as nobody contemplated prosecutions for treason, and as it is morally certain that the prosecutions in progress will end in smoke, the general pardon now conferred is a mere formality, intended more for effect in Tammany Hall than elsewhere.

The only thing to be regretted in the issue of the document is its tendency to reopen the quarrel with Congress. For though it can have no effect upon reconstruction, or upon those on whom Congress has imposed political disabilities, it wears the aspect of interference with matters over which Congress has asserted entire control.

It is, in truth, a renewal of that purposeless, ineffectual blundering by which Mr. Johnson has kept alive his feud with Congress, without securing a particle of advantage, or conferring solid benefits on anybody. Let us hope that Congress will be wiser than the President, and allow his harmless defiance this time to pass unnoticed.

Sunday and the Rowdies.

Sunday in the Summer season is a day of rejoicing for the rowdies and pickpockets of New-York and Brooklyn. On that day thousands of hard-worked mechanics and laborers, worn out with their six days of labor, seek in the suburbs recreation for themselves, their wives and children or their sweethearts. On the morning of any pleasant Sunday the horse-cars and steamboats running from the hot and dusty streets of the City to pleasant fields and groves in the country, or to cool bathing places on the coast, are freighted with crowds of this class of people, hungry for a little fresh air and the sight of something beside piles of brick and mortar and the crowded tenements in which they are compelled to spend the greater part of their lives. For their accommodation special steamboats make excursion trips up or down our great rivers, out upon the ocean or to some pleasant beach, and the numerous railroad companies run extra cars to the rural districts.

These little excursions would be always pleasant and profitable to the toil-worn denizens of the great cities, were it not for the crowds of rowdies and thieves who look upon these pleasure-seekers as so many persons to be robbed and abused, and who consequently hail the approach of Sunday with joy. It is a matter of weekly occurrence nowadays for a gang of these roughs to take entire possession of a steamboat or car loaded with pleasure-seekers, and do with them whatever they please. They seem to go in regularly organized bands, and one of these bands mixing with a steamboat load of women and children have matters all their own way. They generally reserve their violent outbreaks for the return trip, after country lager and bad whisky has fitted them for the commission of almost any crime in the catalogue. Then the vessel is virtually in their possession, and fighting, drinking, cursing and robbery is indulged in without stint. The officers of the boat are as helpless against these "Thugs" who abound in deadly weapons as are the unarmed and terror-stricken passengers. If these latter escape with the loss simply of their money and valuables, and without broken bones, they consider themselves fortunate.

The street-cars are frequently besieged in a similar manner. Only last Sunday a car on the Coney Island road was taken possession of on its return trip by a number of pickpockets, a fight extemporized and the car thrown from the track and upset. During the confusion the respectable passengers were relieved of their valuables. As the car was smashed beyond repair, all present were compelled to walk to Brooklyn, subject during the walk to the insults and abuse of the roughs who had robbed them.

But a few days since a gang of rowdies made a descent upon a picnicing party who were quietly enjoying themselves in a public garden near the City. On this occasion, besides the usual amount of robbery, two men were beaten nearly to death. The terror of women and children at these times can be imagined. Instances have occurred where women have been subjected to the vilest outrages.

There seems to be no remedy for evils of this kind. The abuses occur outside the Police limits, and where there are no officers of the law to interfere. The few men present, having the care of women and children upon them, are unable to protect themselves against ruffians armed with pistols, slung-shots and knives, and are consequently forced to submit to these outrages. They sometimes make the attempt to protect those under their care, but a broken head speedily puts an end to their resistance.

Some slight reform might be effected in this matter if officers were detailed to prevent known thieves and ruffians entering upon these excursions. Professional pickpockets are often arrested on occasions of public demonstrations to keep them out of mischief. Why will not the same plan be effectual as regards excursion parties?

The Working of the Health Commission—The Slaughter-House Question.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, recently rendered, upholding the authority of the Board of Health in the matter of enforcing its general ordinances, receives the hearty approval of all well-disposed citizens. It settles forever the constitutionality of the Board, and its right to enforce fines and penalties upon parties who refuse compliance with its mandates, shutting off entirely the annoyance of *ex-parte* injunctions—a process of law which has been of late years far too freely placed by the courts in the interest of individuals as against what has been for the public good, and requiring hereafter that any exception to the directions and ordinances of the Board shall be decided by the tribunals through the medium of a writ of *certiorari*, by which course a fair hearing of any question at issue may be promptly obtained by both parties to the suit.

Taking into account the advantages which have followed the operations of the Board of Health since its organization in 1866, and remembering the expensive, cumbrous and totally incompetent machinery which for many years prior to that time was run ostensibly in the sanitary interests of the City, accomplishing no good, but squandering immense amounts of money upon ignorant placemen and dishonest partisans, we have great reason for gratification in the fact that at last a matter of such vital importance as the preservation of the health of the Metropolitan District is confided, with power commensurate to the work, to the hands of men of science and integrity. Under this new system a comprehensive knowledge of the causes of sickness and death is brought to bear upon their suppression and prevention. To this end all the labors of the Board are directed, and all its measures are expended. Its well-considered operations in 1866, when it yet worked under the disadvantages of a by no means thorough organization, doubtless saved New York from a visitation of cholera which threatened to be more severe, in consequence of the long-neglected and unwholesome state of the city, than any visitation of previous years. It has awakened throughout the length and breadth of the land a lively interest in sanitary science, and its rules and ordinances have served as a guide to all the cities of the United States in the formation of a code of health laws and regulations. The measure of its successful work is to be found in the decrease of the death-rate which has been constantly diminishing from the date of its existence to the present time. Nothing can show as clearly as the mortality tables the general salubrity and sanitary condition of a city, and by the fluctuations of the death-rate and the careful study and comparison of the causes, circumstances and localities of diseases and deaths a basis is found upon which to build a sanitary government, and upon which intelligently to apply the principles of hygiene to the purposes of every day life.

These matters are the subject of skillful and untiring investigation by the experienced officers of the Board, and the practical advantages arising therefrom are shared by all classes of the community. Our social and business interests are augmented by any means which reduce the danger from infections and contagious diseases and enhance the chances of healthy existence by the improvement of our tenement houses, the abatement of nuisances, the prevention of the sale of unsound meat, and by the structural changes in sinks and sewers which secure proper and perfect drainage.

We therefore repeat our satisfaction that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals so fixes the status of the Commissioners of Health that they may prosecute their work without fear of interference from any individual or class of individuals. The first effect of this decision will be to stop the slaughter of animals and driving of cattle in the populous parts of the City. Both of these practices have proved a fruitful source of disease and danger to life in this City. From the stench and always undesirable surroundings of the shambles, and from the great peril to body, limb and property of the frequent vagaries of mad oxen, we are once more to be relieved. The temporary interests and the private desires of the few must yield to the paramount requirements of the public health and convenience, and it only remains for the butchers and drovers to comply gracefully with the regulations which the loss of their test case at the Court of Appeals imposes upon them.

We are glad to see that the Board of Health is acting in the matter with proper consideration for the interests of the parties whose business is to be affected by the proposed change. Instead of issuing a peremptory order for the immediate removal of the slaughter houses, a committee has been appointed to confer with the butchers and ascertain what would be a reasonable time in which to complete the transfer of their establishment, and decide upon the localities where their business may be prosecuted. We trust that this change may be the forerunner of one yet more radical in regard to our meat supply, whereby we shall obtain our food of this sort already "dressed" for market from the cattle-raising regions of the country, forwarded in the patent ventilated cars. In this manner both man and beast would be benefitted—the former in getting wholesome meat at economical prices, and the latter in being saved the pains and cruelties of the railroad journey which often render it more fit for the offal cart than the shambles on its arrival here.

Drought in England.

Liverpool and New-York wage an unceasing contest over the price of grain, one as representing the consumer, the other the producer of the article—the agents of both meeting harmoniously on our Corn Exchange. The contest derives its characteristics from the wants of the one and the capacity of the other to supply them, modified always by the important circumstances which ever influence trade, chief among which is the condition of the money market on both sides of the ocean, and the power of other producers to compete for the supply. Our Western farmers have been able to command large prices for their grain because the crop of last year was relatively small. It would have been deemed large if the previous crop had not approached nearer to complete consumption than usual at the time of the harvest of 1867, and if an extraordinary growth had not prevailed in the middle and eastern portions of the United States immediately after the harvest. Passengers by the last steamer inform us that one is now prevailing in England, and that, although it is favorable to wheat, which had nearly ripened and may be harvested dry, yet that fields are parched in a very unusual manner. Sagacious people who have to purchase largely of grain are not very likely to make in their newspapers such admissions as may be injurious to this object, but the following, which we find in the Manchester *Guardian* of the 20th of June, sustains the information which we derive from private sources and partly from the English Press:

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

Sir: We are sorely troubled for want of water. The few pumps in the village being private property, the poor inhabitants can only obtain a small and inadequate supply furtively. A fortunate individual, possessing a spring, goes a limited round with a barrel, drawn by a horse, and dispenses the precious necessary at a half penny per canful, making a handsome livelihood, although he cannot supply the requirements of the village. This state of things is now intolerable; we have had no rain-water for weeks past. The water of the pump from which my family and neighbors have been supplied is now locked up, and although it is very bad in quality, containing sulphate of iron and other irritants, we were glad to get it, and subscribed quarterly for the supply. What we are now to do I know not. The alternative seems to be to leave the neighborhood for a locality where we can get an adequate supply of the essential element, pure and abundant, such as the Corporation water. It does seem odd that the pipes from Manchester supply Woorsley, Booth's Town, and are being extended to Tyldesley, and yet do not pass through Swinton! The population is increasing; we have a Board of Health, an aristocratic neighborhood and millowners, and yet nothing is done to supply water, so essential to the comforts and sanitary requirements of the inhabitants. With a cloudless sky, thermometer in the shade nearly 80°, and barometer fixed at 30.2, we have a bad prospect for fever, English cholera, &c. I inclose my card, and hope, Sir, that this note will draw the attention of those that can remedy this deplorable state of things at Swinton. I remain, Sir, yours, respectfully,

INVALID.

Swinton, June 15 1868.

A severe and general drought reaches to the proportions of a calamity, and as England lacks the diversity of climate which belongs to a country divided by mountains, and has a uniformity bestowed upon its whole extent by reason of its insular position, it may be safely assumed that the complaint which an "Invalid" presents is not confined to the neighborhood of Swinton.

An old farmer observed to us not long ago that "grass is wealth." The quantity of land which is so pastured is greater in extent than is the amount which is mowed or planted. Thousands of animals fill themselves with the richness of the pasture—sheep, cattle, horses and even hogs—and continue the work for the benefit of man with an assiduity which never tires. No "strikes" ever affect their industry. No eight-hour system ever disturbes the creation of milk and fat. It is only by drought that these labors in fields which no scythe can mow are disturbed, and then innumerable flocks and herds must be fed from the stock of food which human labor had secured.

The country which suffers from an extensive drought, suffers intensely and in a variety of forms. Many of the diseases which prevail at such a time owe their origin and their malignancy to the water we drink, and nature seems to fail of its supplies.

The recovery, however, must be rapid in humid England, where the rain is ordinarily poured out in such abundance that dried pastures are soon restored, although the root crops may be destroyed.

The prospect a short time since of an earlier and a better harvest in England than was usual, created a pause on the part of purchasers of breadstuffs, when suddenly, on the arrival, unexpectedly, of foreign vessels, with grain thrown upon the market, it immediately gave way, and the fall in prices was instantaneously felt here. But the drought in England must cause a diminution of their home supply of food and produce and a necessity for a corresponding foreign supply, as far as the means of sufferers will permit.

Dealers, however, need always to bear in mind that various causes may operate to the advantage of those who suffer from this drought.

Their field of supply to meet this contingency is unlimited, and if it shall turn out that other portions are more favored by Providence than they usually are, and as a consequence that the aggregate of all the crops is larger than usual, making allowance for the damage in England, no particular market will gain any great advantage. Then again it must be considered that the English, by an earlier and a more abundant harvest of their cereals secured in better order than usual, have their present wants supplied in abundance, and that there is in all communities such a large disproportion between the provident and improvident—the latter ever numerous—that immediate results in the way of advance may not take place, even if the production in other quarters may not be in excess of what is usual.

Still the important fact presents itself to the consideration of those who are promised an abundant harvest here, that an extensive industrial community will, from its severe loss of its green crops and pasturage, need an unusual supply of food from this country—a fact which the sellers on our Corn Exchange must carefully weigh.

But how constant and earnest should be our thankfulness for the large supply of water with which we are furnished fresh from the mountain stream, and free of those impurities which an Invalid in Swinton so forcibly presents. As he states that he must move, we suggest that he will find it "pure and abundant" in this country.

The Crisis in Japan.

Japan, as far as we can comprehend its condition at present, seems to be at once in a state of reaction and transition—the reaction having a tendency to restore the country to the government of a single ruler, and the transition being from the principle of seclusion to one of commerce and comity with the outside nations. From the character of a semi-priestly government, surrounded by all the sanctions of an old religion, it would be only natural to conclude that the Mikado, living inland in his Dairi, would be much less disposed to fraternize with foreign men and foreign ideas than the Shogoon, living upon the shores and estuaries of the sea, and more familiar with the ways and interests of the world in general. Stotsbashi, in fact, was the party who accepted the Treaty of 1858—the Mikado scarcely appearing at all in the business, and no doubt heartily disliking it; and this act had the effect of raising the military ruler of Jeddo greatly above his former level, which was that of a European king in the Middle Ages, who was considered as simply "the first among equals." Here was a double cause of discontent in that old government system of Japan, and even since the signing of the treaty the other "peers" or Daimios, and the men of the Mikado's Court at Miaco, have been nursing a purpose which, when the time for opening the ports approached, April 1, 1868, showed itself in acts of violence and the breaking out of civil war, in which the religious element of the Sintoo evangelical order showed itself in a very decided and savage way.

Under these circumstances the Dairi meditated a system of reform, which was recently announced to the Empire under the auspices of Arisugawa-no-Mia, uncle of the young Mikado. By this it was decreed that the office of Shogoon, or Military Ruler, which had existed for over two hundred years, should be abolished, and that the Mikado, surrounded by his Kuges and Daimios, should assume his prominent place as the chief of the Government. Instead of the Bakulu, or Shogoonate, the new law created the offices of Sosai, Gigio and Sanyo. The Gigio is a chief council of ten great noblemen, and the Sanyo is another but inferior order of noblemen with whom are associated three or perhaps more retainers or law advisers for each of the five great peers sitting in the Council of Ten, namely: Owari, Echizen, Aki, Tosa and Satsuma—these councilors being chosen for their knowledge of the wants and wishes of the mass of the people. The two bodies of legislators form a sort of Congress or Parliament, somewhat on the European principle; and at the head of them is placed the Sosai or President, who is just now the aforesaid Arisugawa, uncle of the Mikado. This plan of government reform is announced as a return to the venerated and rather traditional *regimé* of Jimmu, the first Mikado, the Pharamond, apparently, or the Edward the Confessor of the Empire of Niphon.

By this decided change, the Sosai, Arisugawa, completely checkmates and sets aside Tokugawa Naifu, the Tycoon, or Shogoon, and the Government necessarily assumes a certain priestly complexion, under the headship of a chief who is usually looked on as a sort of semi-divinity. Some persons are disposed to regard this as a step in advance, and a change for the better; and it may be so as regards the Empire of Japan, since the Government is made simpler and more sacrosanct with a little more of the popular element in it. But it is a question if it means anything better or more favorable for the foreigners. The Mikado represents the old spirit of the country, which was always opposed to them; and it is certain that the Gerry Treaty was mainly the act and policy of Stotsbashi. Those foreigners may well be justified in suspecting that the Tories of Japan who have put him down in virtue of their Reform Bill are not very favorable to their interests.

Meantime, those reforms are disturbed by the movements of civil war. Latest accounts seem to show that they have had little effect in quieting the general ferment. It is stated that the Shogoon has submitted to the will of the supreme ruler; but a conspiracy of northern Daimios is reported at the same time, and we have an account of several severe engagements between the Mikado's army and the troops of the Daimio Nizden, who fought to prevent the Shogoon's capital, Jeddo, from falling into the hands of the Imperialists. It is said the latter were beaten and driven back with great loss in killed and wounded. It is the impression that, in spite of his show of submission, Stotsbashi is on the side of that military coalition of his district; and this is probably the truth. It is not in the history or nature of Tycoons or Mayors of the Palace to abdicate their functions tamely and without an effort to preserve them. Tokugawa Naifu may see many chances in his favor in the present commotion.

Yokohama is quiet just now, and the foreigners are there protected by the Mikado's flag. But their trade is prevented by the agitation, and the opening of the ports is of little benefit at present. Foreign interference has put Japan into a revolutionary condition, and it is probably destined to go through some of the experiences of China, which, after its long years of refusing and scuffling, is only now in the mood to fraternize with foreigners. The Japanese are naturally more cosmopolite; but their Government has a traditional and priestly force of system which resists innovation; and a strong compulsion may be necessary to bring into the order of modern progress. But that result will come about nevertheless; and, after a time, we may expect to see our Mr. Van Valkenburgh, or somebody else in his place, coming over with half a dozen Shoshos and a couple of Daimios, to inaugurate a more cordial and satisfactory order of international relations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Yerger's speech before the Democracy was certainly cool—for the weather. The point of it was that the South had been and was all right, and the North had been and was all wrong—and yet the North was not repentant. "We fought you on the battle-field," said the Colonel, "and were honest; but when we tendered you the hand of friendship, it was not grasped in that spirit." On the contrary, he was now "under the most damnable despotism ever borne by man;" and as for your "Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny, a Union headed by a usurping cabal called Congress," why, said the speaker, "I hate it; I spit upon it." These sound like the old days of Mississippi Yergers, and, as the first fruits of the reappearance of these gentlemen in the Democratic councils, give a token of what may be expected from them in the future as in the past. A nice party this Democratic Party is, as both its record and its prospects show.

It is yet too early to form a just opinion regarding the Mazatlan difficulty, but it looks now, from what news we get, as if John Bull had made a mess of it. The difficulty seems to have originated in the arrest and search of an officer of the *Chanticleer* by order of the Mazatlan Collector, on a suspicion of smuggling specie—which suspicion proved correct. Whereupon Capt. Bridge, of the *Chanticleer*, crowed lustily, and threatened to bombard the city, but was induced to refrain, and merely blockaded it. The idea of bombarding a city filled with people of all nations, without any declaration of war, and merely to revenge what he considered to be an insult to his flag, but which could not possibly have been so intended, is certainly a novel one; it is worse than the affair at Valparaiso by Admiral Nunez, because Spain and Chili were then at war. Luckily, the ardor of Capt. Bridge was restrained by the intervention of the United States Consul. It is fair to say, however, that the case may change its aspect when we hear the other side.

The great scandals about the Marquis of Hastings, his trainers, his creditors and his horses, are about to be cleared up, at least as far as affects the part he took in the Derby. It had been openly said that *Lady Elizabeth* was not allowed to win, and the Marquis himself, his trainer and his jockey were all in turn suspected by an indignant public. But now Admiral Rous, the Nestor of the English turf, gives it as his opinion that the Marquis is innocent, that he had been deceived by his trainers, who knew that the favorite had no chance, but concealed the fact from him and from the public for dishonorable purposes. The Marquis refuses to accept this defence, and accepts himself all responsibility for scratching the *Earl*, who could have won, and for running *Lady Elizabeth*, who disappointed so bitterly a confiding public. Messrs. Day, the trainers, now threaten Admiral Rous with an action for libel, and a full inquiry is unavoidable. It was needed, as one or two delicate points in the code of turf morals are involved, and the public has a right to have them settled. As Admiral Rous is concerned, the investigation will be thoroughgoing, as he is of course bound to push his case to the utmost in proof of his assertions, and his turf experience will prevent his being easily mystified or thrown off the scent.

A very brief telegram tells us of the arrival of Mrs. President Johnson and family in Tennessee, to spend the Summer, and meanwhile the Washington correspondents have hardly deigned to comment on their departure from that city. How is this? A few months ago, (just before the apple blossoms came,) we had the most minute details of the proposed journey, and particularly the remarks which reporters worried out of juvenile members of the family as to "papa's going to Tennessee." Now for some cause, the subject lacks interest to them, and they do not even refer to their former prophecies.

English M. P.'s are getting seriously alarmed at the enormous expenditure which will probably be required to secure a seat in the new Parliament. They regard the new state of things as an "awful dispensation," but not exactly in the sense in which Mr. Disraeli piously made use of the phrase. The Bribery bill may—and may not—check the actual payment of cash for votes, but it is evident that the indirect expenses of elections will be greater than ever. Expenses for the carriage of voters, the employment of paid agents, and other legitimate disbursements, bid fair to prove double what they have hitherto been. It is feared, too, that an increased proportion of the new voters will be susceptible to the influences attaching to lavish local expenditure on the part of candidates—in short, that the man who spends the most money will, more than ever, be likely to win. A marked feature in English politics of late has been the frequency with which members of the old governing class have been displaced by new-made millionaires, ready to part with enormous sums in order to secure the social position attaching to a seat in Parliament. As a rule, this latter class has not added much to the credit or dignity of Parliament, and if the Reform bill, which, it was hoped, would be the means of introducing a fresh and more earnest class of members, is only going to transfer influence from landed property to newly-acquired money bags, it will be a doubtful boon. Yet many earnest Liberals are evidently beginning to fear that such will be the case.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* compliments Mr. Chase by styling him the "Coryphæus of Constitutional reaction." Mr. Chase will probably regard this as being what is called a back-handed compliment.

The celebrated Rajah of Sarawak, the English James Brook, of Devonshire, who died recently in the 65th year of his age, in the county of his birth, was early in the military service of the East India Company; and, severely wounded in the Burmese war, he returned to England for his health, and subsequently went to Borneo, where he assisted Muda Hassam, the Rajah of Sarawak, to defeat his rebels—after which, by the shrewd superiority of intelligence and the strong genius of conquest, he succeeded in forcing himself into the dignity of Rajah. His use of power was more praiseworthy than his means of acquiring it, and his government was a great benefit to the wild people of Borneo, among whom he greatly diminished the old piratical customs of the country.

The equestrians of this country, with all their handicaps, have not been able to eclipse our pedestrians. There is now a Mr. Mark Grayson, who means to divide public attention with the next President, by doggedly walking from this Queen City of the Atlantic, across the continent to the Queen City of the Pacific, in seventy-five walking days. Formerly, a man was supposed to ask, distractedly, what he could do to be forever known, and make the time to come his own. Such a man would now know, without asking, that his easiest way would be to undertake a walking match, either against some other man, or against that great winner of all human matches, Time.

At the London banquet of July 1 to Cyrus Field, Mr. Seward—who was only a few *minutes* off, in Washington—said, in reply to the Duke of Argyll's dinner salutation of the President of the United States, that it was only 5 o'clock, and Mr. Johnson had not yet sat down to dinner. This and similar incidents in the transmission of electric news, may familiarize the young folk with the great movement of the earth on its axis, from west to east, as it rolls round the sun; for in this case the Londoners and their dinner-table had already gone round into the darkness, and called it 9 o'clock or thereabouts, while we, following them, with the Atlantic between us, wanted near four hours of being in the same crepuscular condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical Notes from Domestic and Foreign Sources.

Four theatrical, nine exhibitions of legerdemain, a variety show, the San Francisco Minstrels, and about fifteen concerts were given in Boston yesterday, to amuse the Hubbites and to keep the hubbub of Independence Day.

One of the evening papers suggests that Ristori must be about "half seas over" at this time.

Since its construction, Pike's Opera House has been closed longer than it has been open.

Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau closed their engagement at the Howard Athenæum last night. They retire to spend the Summer months at Long Branch.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, who has just returned on a visit to this country, has no present intention of appearing again on the stage, we understand. Nevertheless, can't some manager induce her to give a dozen farewell performances before she departs once more for her Roman home?

Every day the papers repeat the gossip that "Miss Kellogg is coming to New-York this Fall." As Rose used to say, "Well, if she's coming, why don't she come along!"

The "Long Strike" was reproduced in Buffalo last week, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart appeared as *Moneypenny*.

Mr. Grau intends introducing a new style of opera *bouffe* and spectacle at the French Theatre in the coming Fall. His arrangements with the Parisian artists are nearly completed. They enter in October. Meantime the French Theatre, which has been re-leased for five years, is undergoing material alterations. The entrance is to be brought on a level with the street, the family and dress circles are to be lowered considerably, the stage is to be enlarged, and the building will hereafter be heated with steam instead of with furnaces. The alterations will be completed by the 1st of September, and the expenses will be voluntarily borne by Mr. Grau.

Mr. Howard Glover is to have his benefit at Niblo's Garden next Satur[illegible] and on the occasion intends producing for the first time in this country an operetta of his own composition, entitled "Once Too Often." Miss Fanny Stockton and Mr. Arthur Mattison are to have the principal parts. The "White Fawn" is also to be acted.

Mrs. Bowers is in Sacramento.

Miss Olive Logan is giving, as well as receiving, puffs out West. In a card which she published in the St. Paul papers, she says of the new Ingersoll Hall, (under the management of Ossian E. Dodge,) "In all my travels in this country, in England and in France, I never have seen a hall properly lighted till I came to St. Paul."

Mr. Edwin Booth has no expectation or intention of opening his new theatre until January next. Mr. Mark Smith, his stage manager—an artist in all respects most capable for the position, has chosen for leader of the orchestra a gentleman from St. Louis—Mr. A. Walchaner, we believe.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn, is closed for the season.

The San Francisco Minstrels will recommence operations in August, and a feature of their next season is to be local and farcical operettas—original and written for the band.

Mr. W. Harrison, the handsome tenor, is seriously ill again.

"Under the Gaslight" has proved a most enormous success in Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester.

The new theatre on the site of the Strand Music Hall is progressing very rapidly, and, in all probability, it will be called the "Gaiety." In connection with it will be erected one of the largest *cafés* and restaurants in London, with livens, billiard and reading rooms, and dining saloons, all communicating with the theatre. The new theatre and *café* will be literally supported by five newspapers, or newspaper offices, the *Morning Post*, the *Illustrated Times*, the *Era*, the *Field*, and the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and these offices, with a public house and a coffee shop, are the only buildings on the Exeter estate that will not be sucked into the new scheme. The theatre and *café* will be opened at Christmas.

Mme. Celeste is performing some of her favorite characters at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool.

Miss Louisa Pyne is arranging a strong opera company for the Provinces, where she will shortly reappear.

The receipts of the different Parisian theatres for the season of 1867-68 exceeded those of the previous season. The following is reported as a correct list of the returns:

	1866-7.	1867-8.
Grand Opera	f.1,295,818	f.1,938,183
Theatre Francais	884,582	1,408,766
Opera Comique	1,103,809	1,673,885
Lyrique	977,715	1,242,408
Chatelet	1,601,567	1,621,014
Varieties	744,734	1,326,000
Porte Saint Martin	886,410	1,399,500

The Charges Against the Columbus Prisoners—The Trial.

The trial of the prisoners arrested at Columbus, Ga., for the murder of George W. Ashbury, commenced at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, on the 29th ult., before the Military Commission. The counsel for the defence are A. H. Stephens, L. J. Gartrell, James M. Smith, J. N. Ramsey, Martin J. Crawford, B. L. Benning, R. J. Moses. The two latter are not present. The prosecution is conducted by Brig.-Gen. W. M. Dunn, Gov. J. B. Brown, and Major W. H. Smyth. The trial is conducted in public. The following are the specifications upon which the prisoners were arraigned:

Charge and specification preferred against Elisha J. Kirkscey, Columbus C. Bedel, James W. Barker, William A. Duke, Robert Hudson, Wm. D. Chipley, Alva C. Roper, James L. Wiggins, Robert A. Wood, Henry Hennis, Herbert W. Blair and Milton Malone.

Charge—Murder.

Specification—In this: That the said Elisha J. Kirkscey, Columbus C. Bedell, James W. Barber, Wm. A. Drake, Robert Hudson, Wm. D. Chipley, Alva C. Roper, James L. Wiggins, Robert A. Wood, Henry Hennis, Herbert W. Blair and Milton Malone, on the 31st day of March, 1868, in the city of Columbus, in the county of Muscogee, State of Georgia, in and upon one George W. Ashburn, then and there in the peace of said State, feloniously and wilfully did make an assault; and did then and there feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, discharge pistols loaded with powder and leaden balls at the said George W. Ashburn; and with said balls, discharged as aforesaid, did wound the said George W. Ashburn in the left leg, above and near the ankle joint; and with the said balls, discharged as aforesaid, did wound the said George W. Ashburn in the lower part of the [illegible]; and with the said balls, discharged as aforesaid, did wound the said George W. Ashburn in the forehead, which said wound, inflicted in the forehead as aforesaid, was mortal, and of which said mortal wound, inflicted in the matter and form aforesaid, the said George W. Ashburn then and there did die; and the said Elisha J. Kirkscey, Columbus C. Bedell, James W. Barber, William A. Duke, Robert Hudson, William D. Chipley, Alva C. Roper, James L. Wiggins, Robert A. Wood, Henry Hennis, Herbert W. Blair, and Milton Malone, the said George W. Ashburn, in the manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did then and there kill and murder, contrary to the laws of said State, good order, peace and dignity thereof.

(Signed) W. H. SMYTH,
Captain Sixteenth Infantry and Brevet Major United States Army, Acting Judge Advocate.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN,

No Political News in London—Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4—Evening.

The political news to-day is meagre and unimportant.

The weather is unusually warm. Harvest prospects continue favorable.

Dispatches received announce that the steamer *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown this noon.

The steamship *Baltimore* sailed for Baltimore, from Southampton to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Convention—Military Government Withdrawn from North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 4.

The anxiety of the politicians here over the events in New-York is very great. Most of those who have remained here are impecunious Andrew Johnson men, who ardently hope for his nomination, but couldn't afford to do anything for him. Bets were made to-day that ANDREW JOHNSON would be the nominee.

It is estimated that at least five thousand passengers have left this city for New-York within the last two days.

GEN. SPINNER.

United States Treasurer SPINNER, who has been quite ill for some time past, is now recuperating his strength and vigor by a couple of weeks encampment in a most delightful spot on the Potomac, near Little Falls, where pure air and bass fishing are very abundant.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is a telegram from Gen. CANBY, dated 3d inst., to Gen. U. S. GRANT:

"The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the Legislature of North Carolina yesterday, and this morning the following instructions were sent to commanding officers in that State: 'You will abstain from the exercise of any authority under the Reconstruction laws, except so far as may be necessary to clear up unfinished business; and you will not interfere with civil matters unless the execution of the law of June 25, 1868, should be obstructed by unlawful and forcible opposition to the inauguration of the new State government. Detailed instructions and orders will be sent to you in a day or two. This, of course, will not interfere with any proper action in the case of insurrection or other disorder beyond the control of civil authorities. In all such cases, report your action at once—using the telegraph when the urgency of the case requires it.'"

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Senator HARLAN received to-day a telegram from a friend, dated Macon, Mo., who says:

"I have been through the Cherokee neutral lands in various directions, and talked with hundreds of settlers. All are well pleased with the prospect of a railroad through the country, and say that this is the best thing that can be done for them. We shall have them for friends instead of enemies."

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Navy Department has, in accordance with the eight-hour law recently passed by Congress, issued a general order that work commence in Navy-yards at 7 A. M., and end at 4, with one of the hours for dinner.

The Indian Difficulties in the West—Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 4.

A dispatch from Omaha says that a large body of Indians crossed to the south side of Platte River, between Plumb Creek and Willow Island, on Thursday last, and drove a number of wood choppers away, and compelled a mail carrier to return to the fort. A detachment of troops has been sent to protect the laborers on the canyons.

The removal of troops from Forts Smith, Phil Kearney and Reno is proceeding rapidly. The troops from Fort Reno, under Major VAN VERSCH, reached Fort Russell yesterday.

A dispatch from Fort Bridger says that about two thousand Shoshones and Barrock Indians held a council with Gen. AUGUR on the 2d inst., the result of which is unknown. A large number of the Snake Indians left before Gen. AUGUR returned from Salt Lake.

Shipments of gold from Central City in June amounted to $200,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New Legislature—Political Parties, a Correction—Suffrage to the Negro—The Two Conventions—University Closing Day—Immigration Societies—Freedmen's School.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, June 29, 1868.

A week from to-day—on the 6th of July—the new Legislature of this State has been ordered to meet. This order comes in the form of a proclamation from the Governor elect, Gen. R. K. SCOTT, of the Freedmen's Bureau, from Pennsylvania. The place of meeting is Columbia, although there are rumors of a move to Charleston in the event of the session promising to turn out a long one. This is not likely, however, as there are but a few things indispensably necessary for the purposes of the party. These few things are, to inaugurate the new officers, ratify the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, elect Senators, and draw pay.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

There has been so much misrepresentation upon the two political parties of this State that I deem it best to say a word upon them.

First—The Republican Party is substantially that of the North, except that it is severer in its claims. This severity arises no doubt half from the opposition met and half from the character of the leaders of the party itself. In this severity the party corresponds very nearly with the Radical branch of the Republican Party. It is fair, then, to designate it as the Radical rather than the Republican Party; and, in this State, it has superadded the essential feature of being the Black Man's Party almost exclusively, and in that far too clearly and bitterly antagonistic to the White Man's Party. The distinction of race, accordingly, is almost that of party. The number of whites among the Radicals is, however, far less than that of blacks among the Democrats.

Second—The Democratic Party is substantially identical with that party North; but of late the Charleston newspapers—of [these, especially the *Mercury*—have given forth an erroneous notion of the holdings of the Democratic Party in this State upon the matter of qualified suffrage to the negro; and have thus misled all who depend exclusively upon the Charleston press for political views, and especially many at the North. A few words upon the two Democratic Conventions—of April and of June—will tend to set this matter in its proper light. The April Convention declared itself in favor of recognizing the negro as an integral element of the body politic; and still further declared its willingness, as soon as the whites have the power, to grant him the right of suffrage, under property qualifications as to property and intelligence. This position found favor with that Convention; and had it been submitted to the vote of the whites of the State at large, I am perfectly satisfied that seven-eighths of them would have sustained it. The North approved it and hailed it as evidence that there was yet common sense lingering in the South. The TIMES took occasion to commend the step, and, but a week or two ago, recurred to the matter as one that "seemed a sensible and timely recognition of a public necessity." I have no hesitation in declaring that it was the sentiment of the people of South Carolina, and is the sentiment to-day. The issue taken with this position was by a faction of Charleston malcontents, under the lead of the *Mercury* newspaper, which is not and never has been in harmony with public opinion in South Carolina, and is the mouthpiece of the extremists, fire-eaters, and malcontents in general. Under this lead, and through these motives, the Charleston faction succeeded in drumming up the June Convention, so-called—a meeting of delegates from eleven districts, (thirty-one districts make the State,) from several of which only one delegate attended, and numbers of these declared themselves as present not to sustain the faction, but to prevent a rupture. The April Convention consisted of delegates from twenty-four districts. It will be apparent that four districts were represented in both Conventions, but these four were the harmonizers—those who came to prevent a split in the party, so that the June Convention consisted of delegates from seven districts, while the April Convention consisted of delegates from twenty-four—more than three times as many. The June Convention was called manifestly for the purpose of reversing, if possible, the liberal and progressive position taken by the April Convention. It failed to do so. This June Convention appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the April Convention, and it is the result of that conference that has been so industriously misrepresented by the organs of the Charleston faction. These organs misrepresent the result of this conference, claiming that the Executive Committee of the April Convention agreed to abandon the pledge given to the negro that he should have, as soon as they had the power to give it to him, a qualified suffrage. This is *in toto* untrue. In the first place, the Executive Committee of the April Convention had no power or authority, even if they were willing to do so, to abandon that pledge of their Convention. In the second place, the two committees agreed for themselves—and this is the point that has so industriously distorted—that, while their individual views upon the question of negro suffrage might or might not differ, the whole question of suffrage was not properly before them at all—was not yet mature for discussion—was not an element in the issues before the party at large. The June Convention at once reasserted this ground in a resolution offered by Gen. GARY:

Resolved, That all questions relating to suffrage shall be considered as in abeyance, to be at some future time discussed and determined upon in full Convention of the Democratic Party of this State.

It was well known that the majority of districts in this very Convention were in favor of qualified suffrage. Some of the officers are declared to that view; and one of its secretaries has published a card so announcing for himself. At that time in every district in the State Democratic clubs had been formed upon the pledge of the April Convention; and in most of these negroes had been received in membership. There is no desire on the part of the masses of our whites to withhold qualified suffrage from the negro; and whenever the question comes before them, seven-eighths of the Democrats—of the white race, that is to say—will vote for qualified suffrage. The faction of Charleston is not the party of South Carolina.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To-day is the closing day in the University of the State, located here. The number of graduates is small, owing to the fact that only two years have elapsed since the reorganization after the war. Seven take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The number of under-graduations is about one hundred. The vacation now extends three months—until the 1st of October.

IMMIGRATION.

In several parts of this State are already formed societies whose object is to encourage and conduct immigration into the State. In Newberry a Society has brought in two bodies of settlers from Germany and Sweden. In Edgefield a Society is announced as ready for work and its constitution published. In Richland there is a colony known as Germantown already engaged in raising a crop; and a society actively moving toward establishing another colony. In a few months there will probably be such a society in each county in the State. And, as the reconstruction progresses, we may expect these measures to succeed in bringing in fifty or sixty more such settlements as Walhalla, (in Pickens District,) Germantown and other *nuclei*. As soon as capital becomes safe—with the restoration of civil government, that is to say—there will no longer be any impediment to immigration. The presence of the negro will not keep the European away; and a few years—say ten—will crowd out the whole race of negroes.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL.

The session of the Howard School closed on the 25th inst., to be opened again the 1st of October. The largest number of students during the past session was 679, about 850 being the total number during the year. The examination reflected great credit upon the teachers.

BOISE.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Inauguration of Gov. Warmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, June 29, 1868.

In accordance with the orders of Gen. GRANT, Gov. WARMOUTH was inaugurated to-day at noon, this being the day appointed for the assembling of the Legislature, the Governor elect issuing a proclamation on Friday, the 26th inst., that the Legislature assemble on Monday, the 29th inst. This short notice renders it impossible for the Democratic members from the majority of the parishes to be present, and fully two weeks must elapse before all can assemble. It is charged that the move was made in order to rush through several Radical schemes, the Republican members having been summoned to this city nearly two weeks ago for this purpose, so that in both Houses of the Legislature every Radical member was present to-day.

The crowd around Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades-street was composed almost entirely of colored men and women, while from every window of the "Radical Republican Headquarters" opposite, or "Warmouth's Headquarters," as it is sometimes called, peered a dozen black heads, the sexes being about equally represented. Dryades, Common and Canal-streets, in the neighborhood of Mechanics' Institute, were alive with negroes gossiping or on their way to witness the assembling of the Legislature. On my way to the same place I met a white police officer, with a colored soldier in his charge, going up Dryades-street, and cabs passed me at full speed bearing military officers and black and white men to the institute.

At noon Col. BACHELDOR, Acting Chief-Quartermaster of this Department, wearing his uniform, ascended the platform and occupied the chair. After calling the House to order he read the roll, eighty members answering to their names as present. In the mean time the lobbies were filled with a dense crowd of negroes of all colors, probably from six to seven hundred being present. One-third or more of the number in the House are colored. Several Radical friends were allowed to enter the hall occupied by the Members, and take seats or standing room wherever they pleased. Among these I noticed MICHAEL HAHN, R. H. SHANNON, W. R. FISH, — CRANE, Col. JONES and a number of white and black ex-members of the Convention.

While the roll was being read, Mr. McMILLAN of Carroll rose and said:

"As a member elect from the Parish of Carroll to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to protest against the recognition of the authority of the General Commanding the District, to interfere by any of his officers in the organization of the House." [Cheers, stamping and clapping of hands.]

Col. BACHELDER said: "The gentlemen will please keep order," but order was not restored for some time. Then a Chairman was proposed, but Col. BACHELDER announced that no motion was in order until the roll was called. Gen. McMILLAN still persisting to enforce his protest, and the cheers continuing, Col. BACHELDER vacated the chair after the reading of the roll.

R. H. ISABELLE (colored), was then appointed and elected Chairman by cheers, clapping of hands and stamping. On taking his seat he announced that all the members would be required to take the test oath. There being no appeal from the decision amid the excitement and enthusiasm which the statement created amongst the Radical members, the Democrats vacated their seats almost to a man, and left the hall for the purpose of reporting to Gen. BUCHANAN what had transpired. The General answered them that all power had been taken out of his hands by the action of Gen. GRANT, but that he would telegraph the circumstance to the latter, and learn whether the test oath was necessary. Dr. KNAPP, (Dem.,) offered to take the oath, but was not allowed to do so. He, persisting in his right, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take him out of the building unless he ceased in his persistence.

The Senate assembled with more order, but the Speaker, (Lieut.-Gov. OSCAR J. DUNN, a full-blooded negro,) demanded the test oath to be taken by all.

H. D. T.

The Corner on Wheat in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 1.

Five minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon wheat sold readily in Chicago at $2 20 per bushel. Five minutes after 3 o'clock it was freely offered at $1 85, but no one wanted it and no one bought a grain. The difference of 35 cents per bushel was not caused by a break in expectation of a panic. It ensued simply as a natural sequel to the "corner." Some 875,000 bushels have been sold within the past three weeks by parties who agreed to deliver it before 3 o'clock yesterday, when they did not own a bushel. The purchasers took care to buy up all the grain arriving in this city, so as to force the option-sellers to buy from them (the purchasers of the options) at balloon prices. The scheme worked well for its engineers; they have been successful. The grain bought by them at from $1 80 to $1 95 per bushel has been bought from them at $2 10 to $2 20, and redelivered in fulfillment of the contracts. The schemers have raked in their pile. Their *prima facie* gains will equal at least 25 cents per bushel on 875,000 bushels, or an aggregate of about $220,000.

The debit side of the account to the combination will be represented by the loss on 200,000 bushels already sold, and 300,000 bushels still on hand, which probably will be sold at an average of 15 cents less than the price paid for it. Added to this will be the cost of commissions to brokers, the cost of storage, and the percentage paid on the use of the money employed in buying up the grain on arrival. This will swell the cost of the transaction to over $100,000, leaving $100,000, or more, as the net profits.

The reaction of the "corner" has yet to be experienced. There is little doubt that a large amount of wheat will be received here within the next few days, principally sent by parties who will be disappointed in not receiving recent prices. It is possible that the quantity received will be so great as to glut the market and bring prices down still lower than the lowest quotations of the past month. It is rumored that the combination is prepared to take advantage of this condition of things by again purchasing low for future delivery, and keeping control of the market till the options are due.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen June 20 and Northampton June 23, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Scotia*.

The *Correspondence Italienne* contradicts a report that an agent of the Prussian Government had been dispatched to Florence, to confer semi-officially with the King and Gen. MENABREA.

The Committee of the Senate has recommended the approval of the Grist Tax bill without modification, including, therefore, the twenty-fourth article, which proposes the taxation of the coupon of the Rentes in Italy and abroad.

A dispatch from Rome says that the proposal to raise a battalion of 1,200 men in the United States for the Pontifical army has been abandoned, as the American Roman Catholic Bishops have been informed by the Washington Government that such enrollment would be contrary to law.

On the evening of June 19 the French and Pontifical officers at Civita Vecchia gave a dinner in celebration of the Pope's accession. The foreign consuls and Pontifical delegate were present. Gen. DUMONT presided. He proposed the health of PIUS IX., that venerable Pontiff, he said, whom the Emperor and France would never abandon. The Papal delegate responded by proposing health and prosperity to the Emperor of the French, the sovereign of noble and generous France, who, by her protection of the Pontifical throne, rendered a service to religion, order and true progress.

On June 20 the North German Parliament was closed by the King in person, who delivered a speech from the throne. His Majesty acknowledged the results of the Parliamentary session, and especially alluded to the sanction of the loan for the development of the Federal navy and for the completion of the coast defences under the control of Prussia. The speech further mentioned the laws (passed by the Parliament as a supplement to the laws upon the freedom of domicile) removing the police restrictions upon the right of contracting marriage; the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt and closing gambling houses, the sanction of the different postal treaties and of the pensions granted to the soldiers of the former Schleswig-Holstein army, the regulation of weights and measures, the equalization of taxes and the passage of the treaty articles for the entry of Mecklenburg and Lubeck into the Zollverein. His Majesty concluded his speech as follows: "I dismiss you to your homes with the full confidence that the fruits of your labors will thrive under the blessing of peace both here and throughout Germany." King WILLIAM visited Hanover on June 22, and was very enthusiastically received.

A Belgrave telegram sets forth that grand funeral services have been celebrated in the churches of all denominations on account of the death of Prince MICHEL. At that held in the Cathedral the representatives of foreign Powers attended. The Minister of War has issued an order of the day to the army and the militia, thanking them for their devoted attitude, and calling upon them to respond to all future appeals of the Commander-in-Chief, in order that they may prove a powerful protection to the young Prince.

Russia has paid the first installment of the debt of two million of piastres accepted by the Government in lieu of the building materials of the fortresses of Ismail and Kilia, amounting to 280,000f., placing the same at the disposal of the Minister of War. The second installment will be placed during the current year at the disposal of the Minister of Finance in Roumanian silver coin.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Republican Mass Meeting—The River Towns Represented—Speeches by Gov. Boutwell and Gen. Nye.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 4, 1868.

Crowds of people have arrived here to-day from various places along the river, though the number is not as large as was expected. The weather has been sweltering hot since yesterday morning. During yesterday at three different times the thermometer marked 98° in the shade. To-day at noon the mercury reached 100°! Blood heat! The Republican mass meeting which had been announced some time to come off here was held to-day. It was intended to have had a procession, but the dangerous heat has interfered. People would not walk under the scorching rays of the sun. Early this morning a national salute was fired, the bells of the city were rung, and all the flags of the city were displayed. Not many of the farmers of Dutchess came in town. The roads were so dusty and the heat so intense they preferred remaining quietly at home. The river towns, however, were well and even largely represented. The first boat arriving here was the *M. Martin*, of Newburg. She brought quite a crowd from landings this side of Newburg. The next was the steamer *Nuhpa*, of Hudson, with the Columbia County Republicans on board. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen arrived on board this boat, which was chartered by the Young Men's Republican Club of Hudson. Hanford's Cornet Band, of Hudson, accompanied the excursionists. The Hudson Club was met at the dock by the Young Men's Republican Club of Poughkeepsie, and by them escorted to Mansion-square, where the orations were to be delivered. The Poughkeepsie Club was headed by D. S. Morgan's Eastman College Band. In the procession was a banner bearing the following inscription:

"Grant and Colfax.
We are moving upon the enemy's works."

After the *Nuhpa* had landed, the following named steamers also arrived: *New Champion*, of Catskill, with excursionists from Catskill, Saugerties, Red Hook, Kingston, Rondout, Rhinebeck and Hyde Park. The steamer *Olyphant*, from Nyack, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburg. The *Adelphi*, from Yonkers and points intermediate, and then the day line of steamers also left a large number on our docks. By 2 P. M., nearly all had arrived "up town," which means a locality a half a mile from the river.

At the hour named the throng commenced to flock to Mansion-square, where the exercises of the day were to be held and which were as follows:

Prayer. Music. Reading of Declaration of Independence by Prof. GEO. W. COOK. Music. Oration by EX-GOV. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts. Music. Oration by Gen. JAS. W. NYE, of Nevada. Music. Benediction.

During the afternoon the exercises were interspersed with singing by Mr. BERNARD COVERT and Glee Clubs.

Among those present on the platform during the proceedings were Congressman John H. Ketcham, Mayor Innis, Hon. Charles Beale, Benson J. Lossing, Isaac Platt, Prof. H. G. Eastman, Robert Frost, Gen. Phil. Lasher and others. The speakers, previous to the commencement, were entertained at the residence of Gen. THOMAS L. DAVIES. Gen. LOGAN and Manager BINGHAM were expected, but they did not arrive. During the remarks of EX-GOV. BOUTWELL and Senator NYE, the large audience manifested approval by continued cheering, clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The flags of the city were kept flying all day long. Across Main-street, from the Young Men's Republican Rooms to the Morris Building, hung a splendid banner with the portraits of GRANT and COLFAX on it, and under them the following:

"I will have no policy to enforce, but will be guided by the will of the people."

All day long has the crowd swayed to and fro in Main-street, the burning rays of the sun pouring down upon their devoted heads with a fierceness unknown before in this city for many years. Cases of prostration from heat were numerous, but no fatal ones are yet reported. Wise heads avoided crowds as much as possible. About the middle of the afternoon large numbers crowded into carriages and omnibusses, and were driven rapidly to CLARK & LE FEVRE's Trotting Park, two miles east of the city, where a spirited horse contest was going on between *Major King*, *Myster* and a bay gelding for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The result had not transpired in time for me to put it in this letter. On the river the scene was a pleasing one. All the spars of the shipping were decorated, and yachts and other vessels glided lazily from shore to shore, gaily decorated with bunting and evergreens. A number of excursion boats have passed up and down the river, not stopping here, all of them well loaded and finely festooned with flags and evergreens. New Hamburg, Rhinebeck, Red Hook and Newburg are all celebrating the day with festivals, temperance gatherings, regattas, &c. All places of business in this city are closed, including the Post Office, banks and Government offices. A full force of policemen are on duty, but as yet their labors have not been arduous. The usual number of accidents by careless use of firearms are reported, none, however, of a serious nature. The private arrangements for pyrotechnic displays to-night are numerous and costly, in consequence of the authorities having made no provision for a public display. At 5 P. M. the strangers in the city commenced wending their way toward the depot and steamboat landings preparatory to leaving for their respective homes, and at 6 P. M. hundreds were in waiting for cars and boats, tired and worn out with the day's excursion. At sunset to-night the church bells were again rung, and a national salute was fired, when all the flags were lowered.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Festivities at Jones' Wood Yesterday—The Shooting Continued—The Prizes—Trial of Breech-Loaders—Concert in the Evening.

A great many who have been unable to visit Jones' Wood before during the shooting festival, yesterday spent their holiday there. There were as many Germans as usual there, and a great many more of other nationalities than on any previous day of the week. Many members of the National Guard, after their exceedingly early morning parade, to prepare for which some of them must have begun to array themselves the day before, went to Jones' Wood, and their diversified uniforms, as they mingled here and there in the throng, heightened the picturesque effect of the scene. It was too warm a day for moving about much, and those who were not engaged in shooting or dancing—if a roasting fire had been kindled beneath the platforms, there were people there who would have danced till they dropped—reclined under the trees, or took their lager in the breeze-swept Fest Halle and listened to the music. The throng, of course, was immense. The Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies could not begin to furnish accommodation enough for the travelers bound Jones' Wood-ward. It was a day of trial to the horses and with difficulty they drew the heavily-laden vehicles over the hot and dusty roads. Excursion-steamers plied regularly to and from the Woods, all gaily decked with flags and streamers, and sunk to the gunwhales with their living freight.

The sharpshooters at 8 A. M. resumed their engagement with their cyclopian adversary and struck him repeatedly in his single eye; but every time he received a blow he winked and the next moment was staring at his opponents with an expression as unmoved as before. The targets went up and down all day, and as many "centres" were hit as usual. The prizes were awarded as rapidly as they were won, and the successful marksmen, decorated with their badges, were marched around the grounds, preceded by a band of music, and the plaudits of the people. At noon the firing was suspended and a grand banquet was served up in the Fest Halle, at which the leading officers and sharpshooters of the Schuetzen societies were present. Superintendent KENNEDY, who had arrived shortly before, and having inspected the arrangements for guarding against accident, had expressed his approval of them, was present at the banquet and sat at a table where were also Gen. SIEGEL, PAUL SHULTZ, architect of the Fest Halle, of the Post Office and other public buildings, the Superintendent of Police of Cincinnati and Pittsburg, Capt. MOUNT, and the leading Schuetzenbund officers. At the close of the banquet Gen. SIEGEL arose and said that with him the Fourth of July could not pass without recalling to his mind a grateful sense of the friendly treatment which foreigners received on their arrival in this country, where all were placed upon an equal footing and where liberty had its home, and he proposed three cheers for the American Republic, which were given with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PAUL SCHULTZ said that the City authorities should not be forgotten, to whose kind treatment much of the success of the festival was due, and proposed their health, which was drank with cheers.

Superintendent KENNEDY was toasted and made a brief speech, in which he said that during the whole week, immense as the throngs at Jones' Wood had been, not a single arrest had been made from among those who were engaged in the festivities; only a few arrests had been made of outsiders who had come to Jones' Wood to interfere with their enjoyment. It was pretty safe to say that such large gatherings, had they consisted of any other people in the world, would have given the Police some trouble.

The Superintendent of Police of Cincinnati expressed the hope that the next festival would be held at Cincinnati, where he promised that the sharp shooters would be well taken care of.

After the banquet, the firing was resumed, and was continued without intermission until 7 P. M. The awards of prizes for the day were as follows:

THE TARGET OF HONOR.

1. L. Wagamaun, St. Louis, 63.
2. John Becker, Guttemburg, 60.
3. Paul Eger, Quincy, Ill., 61.
4. Osse —— New-York, 61.
5. C. J. Leitz, Newark, 61.
6. Conrad Breidenbuch, New-York, 60.
7. John Ackerman, Hoboken, 63.
8. G. W. Sliedner, New-York, 64.
9. Wiges Damini, Highland, 64.
10. Sammerville Kepns, Milwaukee, 62.
11. John Meuniss, Milwaukee, 60.
12. Casper Brown, Cincinnati, 61.
13. Louis Nelson, Troy, 63.
14. G. U. Rundal, New-York, 63.
15. C. F. Beik, Newark, 62.
16. Wm. Rose, New-York, 64.

WINNERS OF PREMIUMS FOR HITTING THE CENTRE TWENTY-FIVE TIMES.

Edward Brehm, Hudson City.
William Giese, Cincinnati.
Joseph Roehm, Philadelphia.
Albert Kneesy, New-York City.
Albert Müller, Toledo.
H. Müller, Toledo.
Wm. Knecht, Newark.
J. Burbach, Chicago.
Wm. Frommer, Washington.
A. E. Lunz, St. Louis.
G. W. Scholermann, New-York City.
Fr. Erers, New-York City.
A. Winters, Philadelphia.
N. Crusins, New-York City.
A. T. Towle, Newark, N. J.
Ernst Niedert, Chicago.
Paul Eger, Quincy, Ill.
John R. Blatner, Highland, Ill.
John N. Nef, Wimington, Mass.
Wm. Schade, Chicago.
Wm. Schaefer, Boston.

WINNERS OF PREMIUMS FOR HITTING THE CENTRE TWELVE TIMES.

G. Jane, New-York City.
Emil Berger, New-York City.
Charles Frankenhoff, Philadelphia.
Charles Duke, New-York City.
J. L. Malhey, Hoboken.
A. Roehn, Philadelphia.
Thomas Laiss, Philadelphia.
A. Muller, Toledo.
H. Muller, Toledo.
Dr. Hartmayor, Pittsburg.
Gustav Landmann, New-York City.
John Brüsch, New-York City.
Edw. Müller, Breese.
J. Wigers, New-York City.
H. Steeger, New-York City.
Chas. Willmann, Chicago.
Ch. A. Kundahl, New-York City.
Jacob Schmidt, Newark.
Robert Neumeger, Newark.
C. Henbrook, Cleveland, Ohio.
Louis Waghmann, St. Louis.
William Schaefer, Highland.
Geo. Clerg, New-York City.
Wm. Hamel, Chicago.
F. Noral, New-York.
Joseph Potter, Burlington.
F. F. Fischer, Belleone, Iowa.
Jacob B. Miller, Chicago.
N. Woelfler, Chicago.
F. Kroeber, New-York.
N. Crusius, New-York.
G. Luerpen, New-York.
W. Hahn, New-York.
H. Schroeder, New-York.
L. Dillmann, Detroit, Mich.
S. Josephs, Paterson, N. J.
E. F. Beck, Newark, N. J.
John W. Nef, Huntington, Mass.
L. Billow, Brooklyn.
P. Hermps, Chicago.
A. F. Spencer, Auspina, Ill.

The trial of breech-loaders yesterday was rather an informal one. It being the Fourth of July, all the firms by which breech-loaders have been entered were not represented, and the Committee decided to prepare its report to be published by Monday; any other report is unofficial. The Gatling gun was tried first, by which one hundred shots were fired in thirty-five seconds, traces of ninety of which were found in the targets. In regard to penetration it was found that the gun sent its balls through eight targets as if they were one, and it was resolved to erect thirty-two targets for a repetition of the trial on Monday.

Gen. SIGEL fired six shots with the Prussian needle-gun, all of which penetrated the target, and it was resolved that special mention of it should be made in the report of the Committee. It was resolved to have a trial of field-pieces and breech-loading rifled muskets at East New-York some day next week not yet appointed.

The improved rifle of Col. BERDAN was examined with a great deal of interest by the sharpshooters. After making twenty different muskets, and expending $70,000, Col. BERDAN has produced a piece which is a model of simplicity and accuracy at long range, and which, it is claimed, is the finest military arm in existence.

Yesterday a committee was appointed, consisting of five members of the Committee on Organization, FRITZ STREIBE, from Highland, Ill., and J. B. HEFFNER, from Chicago, Ill., late President of the Sharpshooting Society of America, to arrange the honorary prizes, to be distributed Monday, according to their value. The best marksman of the Schutzenfest will probably be allowed to choose between the silver horn from Vienna and the $1,000 bond. The worst shooters, as well as the best, are to receive prizes. They will be decorated with some absurd insignia.

The prize-shooting of the militia resulted as follows: Eighty-seven men fired, of whom fourteen hit the centre three times, fifteen twice, twenty-three once, and the rest not at all, which, it is said, is considered to be satisfactory by their officers. The shooting by the militia is to be concluded to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

According to the report of the Shooting Committee, the following amount was received during the four days' shooting:

83,300 shots at 5 cents	$4,915
673 names at $10 for the honorary targets	6,730
Total	$11,645

There were awarded 143 silver medals for hitting the centre twelve times, and seventy-two gold medals for hitting it twenty-five times.

To-day there will be a grand sacred concert in the Fest-Hall in the afternoon and evening, and during the day there will be a general meeting of the American Schuetzenbund. To-morrow, at 10 A. M., the official distribution of the prizes will take place at the Prize Temple. At 12 o'clock there will be a banquet at the Fest-Hall. At 2 P. M. the distribution of prizes will be resumed and concluded. In the evening there will be performances by HARRY LESLIE on the tight-rope, and a grand concert in the Fest-Hall will conclude the festival.

Another Stray Shot—A Man Mortally Wounded.

The painful news reached us late last night that just toward the close of the shooting, a man named JOHN CASEY was accidentally shot in the back of the head by a stray bullet coming from the sharpshooters' gallery at Jones' Woods. Mr. CASEY was standing on the corner of Eightieth-street and Avenue A, when wounded, and on being taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station, his wound was pronounced to be of a dangerous character. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, when the House Surgeon pronounced the wound a fatal one.

The Public Charities of New-York and Vicinity.

One of the most recent books published by HURD & HOUGHTON, and one that is full of interest, not only to New-Yorkers generally but to all dwellers in large cities and towns throughout the country, is that which comes to us under the title of *The Charities of New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island*, by HENRY J. CAMMANN and HUGH N. CAMP. Both these gentlemen are identified more or less with several of the benevolent enterprises of this City, and knowing what points are of most importance for general comprehension, they have approached their labor of love with an evident determination to furnish all the information that could be gleaned in relation to the fifty-nine separate institutions, the history and descriptions of which constitute this volume of 600 pages. Considering the bulk of the book it ought to, or it might have contained interesting accounts of other operations of a public benevolent nature which are left out. No doubt this is the result of the too exhaustive chapters which fill the work. Still, we must not forget the spirit which animated the authors or the compilers. They have been aiming to put into the hands of our wealthy people a book, the reading of which will leave them no longer in ignorance as to the numerous ways open to them for the distribution of their alms; for, it is true that there are in the City of New-York families worth millions of dollars who not only never give to benevolent organizations, but they are not even approached on the subject. Never to have given appears, in some cases, to be a sort of guarantee that giving will never be expected. Passing over all matters suggestive of criticism in this book, for there are some, we prefer to commend it, for the work's sake, as a clever performance, indicating an amount of industry and toil which leaves no doubt as to the earnest zeal that has spurred on the two writers with their seasonable information. As the eye traces the lists of first and last officers of many of the charitable institutions alluded to, it detects this important feature, that notwithstanding the handsome donations of rich gentlemen, the great work must have gone undone but for the busy hands of generous Christian-hearted women. If all the Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy in New-York were to be uniformed in black, the procession of good-doers that would move forward every day would present a sable phalanx of extraordinary magnitude—one that would assure the Christian Churches of our country that the women who serve God by helping the poor and the needy are not all attached to one special religious system, and do not all abandon the domestic and social circles to do the things suggested by the necessities of suffering humanity. Here we may quote a few sentences descriptive of the Sisterhood who formed the nucleus of the St. Luke's Hospital at the Infirmary attached to the Church of the Holy Communion:

"This Sisterhood is entirely independent of the Hospital, both as regards its organization and its means of support. Its origin dates back as far as 1845. It is simply a body of Protestant Christian women, drawn together by a common motive, and bound together by a common aim. No vows of any kind bind the Sisters to their work or to each other, but after a trial of six months they engage for a term of three years, which they may renew or not at pleasure. The spirit of the Sisterhood is one with that of the Lutheran Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, now making itself felt throughout the hospitals of Central Europe. Their services are wholly gratuitous, all beyond their daily food being supplied from resources among themselves. Their duties are, of course, mainly with the sick, aided in the subordinate parts of their service by those under training to be sent out as nurses, and by other attendants. Candidates for the Sisterhood are not ordinarily over forty years of age. This association was not duly organized until 1851, when the 'Sisters' House,' next to the Church of the Holy Communion, was erected for their accommodation, the ground having been presented by a benevolent lady, and the building paid for by a gentleman friendly to the institution. In an adjoining hired house the Sisters opened, in 1854, an infirmary, which was the actual beginning of the work of the Hospital. The infirmary was furnished with fifteen beds, was gratuitously attended by the physicians, and had accommodated upward of 200 patients when it was transferred, 13th May, 1858, to the walls of St. Luke's."

That was the beginning. Since then—May, 1858—the total number of patients in St. Luke's is about 5,500. Such is Woman's Work. A resident in this City is frequently reminded of the fact that the bad and unworthy things that can be said and written of New-York, the crimes that can be traced to it, the avarice that characterizes our public bodies, and the too general recklessness as to the value of moral rectitude which stalks abroad upon our streets—all the wrongs that can be charged against this City, are chronicled all over the country, and indeed, over the world, and this more readily than the multitude of good things that are continually inviting mention and inspiring admiration. The evil is, somehow, spread abroad more rapidly than the good. These pages present us with many refreshing and invigorating memories. Men of wealth have not all been, and are not all, men of meanness. The charitable institutions of New-York are their monuments—memorials which do not moulder. The newsboy sent out West by the Children's Aid Society ten years ago, who is now worth $100,000, makes no man sorry that he ever gave his money to that organization. The children who have gone out from the Home for the Friendless, the Five Points House of Industry, the Howard Mission, and kindred enterprises, to grow up in Christian families, spreading good cheer around them and adorning society in all parts of this great country, making childless mansions into cheerful homes, and blessing the lives of issueless households, send back to the cheerful givers of New-York no pang of sorrow or of grief, but rather encouragement to go on, give on and pay on. The eloquence contained in the following extract from the story of the Children's Aid Society will readily commend itself:

"No one who has not been engaged in the work itself, can appreciate the magnitude of the evils which this Society is laboring year by year, to prevent and to cure. When we hear, for instance, in a dry tabular statement, of seven thousand homeless street-boys sheltered and taught, and cared for in the Newsboys' Lodging House in one year, not, be it remembered, the same boys counted over, but seven thousand separate, different individuals, of whom twenty-five hundred and ninety were orphans, and then remember that these represent almost as many families, and what poverty, and misery, and loneliness, and vice, and drunkenness must have preceded before these seven thousand lads were set adrift on the various currents of City life; how many mothers must have died in penury; how many fathers have ruined their homes by intoxication; how many bitter struggles with circumstances must have ended in sad defeat and heartbreak, which God alone knew; how many tears were shed, and hopeless prayers uttered, before those twenty-five hundred orphans wandered away to seek their fortunes, or that army of street children started on their sad march; when we hear of over one thousand street-girls finding a home and instruction in the Girls' Lodging House the past year, and then think what the life of the little street-girl is, what temptations surround her, what an abyss of ruin opens before her each instant if she but step beyond a narrow line, what pain and heartache she must feel, how she must long for affection and a mother's care; and then imagine what unhappy homes, what jarring families, what misfortune, or indulgence, or vice, those thousand young girls must represent; or, as we hear of fourteen hundred homeless children placed in happy and industrious homes, and then recall what they were before, and try to fancy what they would have been; how they roved the streets, or suffered the pangs of poverty in miserable dwellings, or were growing up among outcasts and destitute children, some of them inevitably to be thieves and vagabonds, others to lead a career of bolder crime, others to become paupers and beggars, others to suffer and add to the vast mass of poverty and misery in this great City; and that now they are in healthful, kind homes, earning an honest living, securing education, respecting others and being respected, adding to the wealth and welfare of the communities where they are, and to grow up honest and industrious men and women; fourteen hundred good workers saved from idleness or public support and put on the pathway of honesty, virtue and, perhaps, religion. Thinking of all these dry figures and of the living facts which they represent, we can begin to get some feeble appreciation of the evils this Society (Children's Aid) is struggling with, and of the immense results it is so quietly accomplishing."

The foregoing is a delightful statement of the case; it contains, in brief, the philosophy of this whole business of benevolence; it shows how the "bread cast upon the waters" returns "after many days." There is a feature about the volume before us which must not be overlooked and that is its dedication to "Rev. WILLIAM A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., the honored founder and pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, who, by his unaffected piety and winning kindness, has drawn to his work of love and charity many a willing heart, many a liberal hand." Dr. MUHLENBERG is truly the embodiment, in his own life, of the example of Christian benevolence, always deporting himself with the dignity of a true gentleman, exercising a manly common sense in the examination of cases demanding consideration, and yet doing his work with a spirit of simplicity which is at once inoffensive to the poor and a bar against the impostor who would abuse the machinery of benevolence by leaning upon it instead of relying upon self-industry; therefore is the Doctor worthy of this tribute. The reader cannot take up the book and calculate how much is given yearly in charity; its mission is evidently to explain the *modus operandi* of some of the leading societies, and even providing forms of bequest for each, so as to fully inform the giving classes how they may make their own acts of kindness perpetual—how they may engrave their names on the hearts of coming generations. It is a book for society. Its facts should be no small portion of everybody's gossip. The study of its pages will not be an idle nor an irksome pastime either at the seaside, among the mountains, resting in the valleys or crossing the ocean. If ladies and gentlemen desire to inform "the stranger that is within their gates," or whom they may meet, at all seasons of the year, this volume will furnish much that is needed—much of which no New-Yorker need be ashamed. Had the editors of this volume been professional book-makers, which we presume they are not, there are certain details which they would undoubtedly have taken pains to gather and to print, such as would have tended to perfect and strengthen a work which is good as far as it goes; but having promised at the outset not to play the critic, we must not insinuate weakness in what we heartily commend.

American (Waltham) Watches, at factory prices.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Death by Sunstroke!
Can be avoided if you will wear a CORK HAT; they are cooling to the brain, and neat and stylish. For sale at all hat stores. General depot at JOHN UNDERHILL'S, Nos. 134 and 136 Fulton-st., and No. 689 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. "A Piano and its Consequences," an interesting story, mailed for 3 cents. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office.
—*Advertisement.*

Silver Plated-ware,
Manufactured by
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS,
FORKS, AND TABLE CUTLERY.
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

Marquette.
ELEVEN DAYS
IN THE
GREAT FIRE
AT MARQUETTE.
HERRING'S SAFE
THE CHAMPION.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 22, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 11th inst. our town was visited by the most destructive conflagration that has ever occurred here, destroying one hundred buildings, besides three large covered wharves, or piers, on the lake. Almost the entire business portion of the place was swept away by the devouring element. I occupied at the time one of the stores in Burt's Block (which was of brick, and the largest building in town,) in which I had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes. The safe was in the centre of the building, and surrounded by a large stock of drugs and liquors. There was also about five tons of wrapping paper within a few feet of it, all of which were consumed around the safe, making it by far the hottest part of the whole fire. We got it out to-day, and although it had lain there eleven days, it was still almost red hot when taken from the ruins, and after cooling it off, I was astonished upon opening it to find the inside woodwork still all sound, and not a sign of fire there. I am very much pleased with the result, and want you to send me another as soon as I get in my new store, and you can take the old one as a trophy.

Yours truly, H. H. STAFFORD.

ANOTHER.
MARQUETTE, Mich., June 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 11 inst., which destroyed almost the entire business portion of our town, consisting of about 160 houses, we had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes. The safe was exposed to a very severe heat, so much so as to melt off the brass plates and knob from the door. Upon opening it, I am pleased to say, I found all of my books, papers and money in first-rate condition, the only damage being to the binding of the books by the hot steam from the fire-proof filling. I am very well satisfied with the result, and shall want another of the same kind.

Yours, respectfully, W. H. VOLK.
Agent M. & O. R. R. Co.'s Pier.

HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
DRY AS WELL AS FIRE-PROOF.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 907 Broadway. Request circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets—Relieve and cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. By mail, 60 cents per box.
S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BIDWELL.—At Harlem, in convulsions, infant daughter of Daniel and Catharine A. Bidwell, aged 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral at residence, 5th-av. and 129th-st., this day, (Sunday,) July 5, at 5 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Melleville, Columbia County. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without other notice.

BETTS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, July 3, MARY WARD, wife of Frederic J. Betts, Esq., aged 55 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, on Monday, July 6, at 10½ A. M. Remains will be taken on 12 o'clock train to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 2, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H. BRENNAN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his brother, Thomas W. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Quin, No. 357 West 15th-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, at Milford, Penn., on Wednesday, July 1, ERNEST FRANKLIN, only son of Benjamin F. and Anna K. Clarke, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, July 3, CHARLES W., son of Charles, Jr., and Regina Chamberlain, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Orchard-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, 7th month, (July) 2d, at the residence of her aunt, Jane E. Ware, MARY ELLEN, only daughter of S. B. and the late Virginia W. Chapman, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 6 Putnam-av., near Downing-st., on First Day, (Sunday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HULL.—At Catskill, N. Y., suddenly, on Friday, July 3, A. COOKE HULL, M. D., of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. John F. Gray, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Catskill, on Sunday, July 5, at 5 P. M.

LOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, ELEANOR LOGAN, widow of William Logan, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 148 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

TWEEDY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, July 1, SAMUEL TWEEDY, aged 92 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, July 2, ELIZABETH, wife of John Van Rensselaer, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will meet the 11:40 train from New-York at Centre-st. Depot, Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCURSION BATTALION, B AND D COMPANIES, 22D REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

ORDER No. 3.

This detachment is hereby directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory, fully uniformed, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 7.

Assembly at 3 o'clock P. M.
First Sergeant's call at 3¼.
Adjutant's call at 3½.

Drum-Major Weed will report to the Adjutant with band (thirty pieces) and ten drums, in the large drill-room, at 3 o'clock. Officers of the regiment intending to accompany this detachment will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The knapsacks of the men must be carefully packed, with a sufficient quantity of underclothing, extra pairs of gloves, (one pair to be white Lisle thread,) and extra pair white leggings. One pair white pants. Those who have none can procure them of Beardsley & Holton, No. 76 Fulton-st., at $2 50 per pair.

Men will have a loop sewed to fatigue cap and suspend it to left button at back of jacket: see carefully that their uniform is in perfect order—buttons and plates polished, and belt well fitting.

Commanders of Companies will see that the above rule is enforced.

No citizen's dress will be allowed.

Lieut. Smith is appointed Officer of the Guard on board the steamer. The guard will consist of five men from each company.

Lieut. Rogers is hereby appointed Commissary. Lieut. Lockwood is hereby appointed Paymaster. Lieut. Briggs is hereby appointed Quartermaster. Sergts. Alexander and Comisky are hereby appointed Right and Left General Guides.

All of the above officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Lieut. Briggs will provide transportation for officers' baggage from the Armory to the boat.

Officers must have their baggage at the Armory by 2 o'clock P. M., (no later,) and see the same delivered to Sergt. McCombie, who will assist Lieut. Briggs in his duties.

The rules of the steamer will be strictly enforced.

The battalion will leave the Armory at 3¾ P. M., and march up 14th-st. to Broadway, down Broadway to Murray-st., through Murray-st. to the pier, where they will embark on board the steamer *Metropolis* for Newport.

A meeting of the Committee of the two Companies will be held in the room of Company D on Monday evening, July 6, when any member of the regiment can report and pay his assessment. All assessments must be paid on or before that date.

By order. RICHARD VOSE,
Captain commanding detachment.
Lieut. THOMAS TATE, Jr., Acting Adjutant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. J. A. BOLLES, D. D., will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., both morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August the Westminster and South Congregational Churches will unite in worship every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. The services will be held during the month of July in the South Congregational Church, preaching by Rev. Dr. STORRS; and during the first four Sabbaths of August in the Westminster Church, preaching by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER.

AN OPEN DOOR.—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. MCNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all; strangers are cordially invited to worship here. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach in the morning, and Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD in the evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—On SUNDAY (tomorrow) Rev. E. S. JANES will preach at 10½ A. M. Gen. S. F. CAREY, of Ohio, the celebrated Temperance orator, will deliver a Temperance address in the evening at 7¾. Sabbath Evening Prayer Meeting at 6¾ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, is to preach in the Church of the Strangers, large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of New-York Hotel, on SUNDAY, the 5th, at 10½ and 7¾ P. M. Young men's prayer meeting at 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, and will receive special attention.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE ROMAN EXILE.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, July 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Dr. THOMPSON will preach a discourse commemorative of Gugliemo Gajani, the brave and eloquent champion of Roman liberty and Italian unity. Service at 7¾ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S CHAMBERS, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PEY, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Elder S. W. BISHOP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the morning—*Remember Lot's Wife.* Afternoon—*On Prophecy in Connection with Prophetic Periods, Showing their Termination in 1868.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses from delegates to International Convention. Young men especially invited. L. BOLTON BANGS Rec. Sec.

SUNDAY SERVICES 5TH JULY.—MADISON-av. and 29th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, Pastor. Service begins at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Strangers in the City are invited to attend.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Public session of the Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE UNIVERSAL MONARCHIES—Bishop SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What is the Fifth Kingdom of Daniel?*

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach and administer baptism at 10½ A. M. in the Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the EVENING, at 7¾, on *Lay Preaching.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. DANIEL F. WARREN, D.D., at 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 3 P. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS IN COMBINATION HALL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Every Sunday at 3 o'clock. Preaching July 5, by A. H. BROWN, of Rahway. Subject—*Adventism Explained.* The public are cordially invited to come and hear. Seats free.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st. near 6th-av.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service. The church will be closed in the evening during July and August.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN GREENE-ST., NEAR CANAL.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL; in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. G. J. MINGINS, of the City Missions; all welcome.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. H. F. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9¼ o'clock.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY HOLD MEETING TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in Hall No. 21 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th sts. Discourse by Mrs. E. MARQUAND. Free to all. Contribution taken up.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7¾. Evening subject—*Righteousness Exalteth a Nation.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WEDEKIND; in the EVENING by Rev. J. S. DIEHL, late Consul to the West Indies. Subject—*The Holy Land.*

REV. WM. POPE YEAMAN, PASTOR of Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaches at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. this day.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A CIRCLE THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, Test Medium, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Private sittings every day and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, July 5.

ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, July 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; also communion. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. Communion at the close of service. No evening service.

AT THE REPUBLICAN WIGWAM, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., Presbyterian Mission—Preaching SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. SCOTT, D. D. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Evening discourse on national question.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Free seats.

REV. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, July 5. Services begin at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Crusade Against Baron Haussmann—What it has Cost to Beautify Paris—The Art of War—Inexplosive Nitro-Glycerine—Recruits for the Papal Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

The fundamental law of the Empire prohibits attacks on the Constitution or the Imperial family. But there is no such prohibition in favor of the Prefect of the Seine. He may be discussed at will. He has no prerogatives to fall back upon, no special law to stand between him and the enemy. The framers of the Constitution did not foresee that one day he would become the most talked-about man in the Empire, or they might also have built a wall around his house.

But it is too late, and M. HAUSSMANN is now perhaps about the best abused man in Christendom. The opening in the Rue de la Paix opened the long pent-up store of abuse. It is an ugly opening, on the dearest spot in Paris, and strikes people's eyes disagreeably. It did not make so much difference when the work of destruction was out of sight, and did not cost so much; but here, in this central spot, where every man must see it and have it burned daily into his eyes, the work of our honorable Prefect looks like veritable vandalism.

An eminent lawyer and political economist, M. FERRY, started the recent revival of the Crusade against the Prefect, by a pamphlet entitled *The Fantastic Accounts of M. Haussmann.* The good people of Paris are herein told that a most outrageous official orgie is going on under their eyes, and at their expense; that the Prefect, in modeling and remodeling Paris, follows only his own caprices without control of any sort; that he has created a debt of $400,000,000 for the city to pay now or hereafter; and that in fine the citizens have gone foolishly to sleep on a financial volcano!

It hardly needed such a fearful ringing of the tocsin to start the population to their feet. They were already deeply moved on the subject; but M. FERRY's pamphlet gave them countenance, and others joined in the chorus, and now you would think there were none so poor as to do him service. Even the London papers, jealous of the architectural beauties of Paris, and soured, it may be, at not having a Haussmann of their own, try their hand also at our poor Prefect, but it is all gall and spite, without a suspicion even of common sense. They describe him as destroying the beautiful Rue de la Paix, while, in fact, he has only taken away seven houses, two of which are to be rebuilt handsomer than the old ones. They condemn the cutting of diagonal streets as useless, when everybody knows that the work must be done now or hereafter, and that the proper time to do it is when we have a man capable and bold enough to undertake the job. Imagine a city of two millions of population, nearly round in form, located on a plain, and with streets uniformly at right angles. Such a city will have a diameter of nine miles, and to go from northeast to southwest, or from northwest to southeast, a man must either go round the city or play a game of checkers through its center; in either case being obliged to travel nearly double the air-line distance. Moreover as the city swells on its circumference the crush of cross-travel in the centre increases and requires increase of wide and direct roadways. All this is so elementary and so palpable as hardly to require mention. M. HAUSSMANN comprehends the situation, and is willing to take the responsibility of carrying out the work now. His large new streets are laid out with an engineer's eye, and are made to answer the following necessities. In the first place the centre of a circular city must be less covered with houses, that is to say there must be more room for circulation, than toward the circumference. In the next place the larger a city grows the more need there is for diagonal streets, so that the circulation shall be more rapid. Then again circular places with radiating streets favor circulation, and these are being laid out at frequent intervals. Then the new streets, with a general eye to beauty and healthfulness are made to run through and destroy the old and badly built and badly inhabited quarters. Lastly, the new streets afford military advantages in case of revolt.

All these are reasons which might be dispensed with, but which it is not best to dispense with. The Parisians admit their force, and are pleased with their Prefect's energetic operations, but they are alarmed at the expense. It is the figure of M. FERRY which struck them more than the immense destruction required for the great central avenues now in course of execution. Tax-payers are exactly alike in all countries; they have a wonderful respect for the present, and an equally wonderful indifference for the future.

But it is too late. M. HAUSSMANN's plans will be carried out, or rather the plans of the Republic of 1848, for most of the new streets were projected at that epoch. The Prefect, seeing his position menaced by the new and increased uproar, has, at the request of the Emperor, published a statement of his expenses during the fifteen years he has been in office, and what for. He commences by saying that his plan of improvements will be finished next year, and that in the fifteen years he has spent, for ordinary and extraordinary improvements, but the sum of $375,000,000, or something like $25,000,000 a years. He then enumerates the different objects comprised in the two categories; the first being for the ordinary improvements required in every city; the second, the extraordinary improvements, such as the new boulevards, streets, public squares, fountains, theatres, &c., and the sight of these columns of enumeration of improvements is enough to bewilder one, and to fill him with wonder. The number of wants of a great compact population like Paris is here seen in all its frightfulness, and we can understand now why the people of preceding centuries were always voting laws to prevent the overgrowth of their cities. With their greater ignorance of the arts and sciences, and of the modes of providing for great masses of men, they were naturally alarmed at the possible consequences of such an agglomeration.

M. HAUSSMANN will certainly be maintained in his present position by the Emperor, and will be allowed to carry on to completion the grand improvements he has commenced. It is certain that the people of Paris even, notwithstanding their grumbling, are, in the majority, in favor of their completion. The question of paying will come afterward, but as the deficit at present is only $93,000,000, a head like M. HAUSSMANN's will find a way out of the difficulty.

BREASTWORKS IN WAR.

When Gens. SCHOFIELD (now Secretary of War) and BEAUREGARD were in Paris a year ago, the Emperor questioned them about the new things developed by the American war, and particularly about the system of hastily thrown-up breastworks so extensively used by the two armies. The excellent results obtained by those armies have fixed this system in every text-book of tactics, and the French army is experimenting it this season on a grand scale, both at Vincennes and at Chalons. They even got up a large sham battle the other day at Vincennes, in order to see a division throw up a breast work of earth under the fire of the enemy. Skirmishers were thrown out in advance to protect the workmen, and then in twenty-five minutes from the time the men threw down their guns and took up the spades, a breast work was thrown up sufficient to protect the whole division. The army is said to be delighted with this new feature in the science of war.

INEXPLOSIVE NITRO-GLYCERINE.

An American gentleman, who is the agent, showed to the Emperor the other day, in a long interview at the Tuileries, the new nitro-glycerine invented in Sweden, and which does not explode in the hands of its friends. It is to be used for shells and for blasting purposes, and as it is five times more powerful than gunpowder, a shell bursting in an ordinary house will blow it all to dust with everything in it. Perhaps it will not be allowed by the new international code in regard to explosible balls.

IRRIGATION IN CENTRAL SPAIN.

The extensive irrigation scheme for Centra Spain, at the head of which is Mr. JAMES ELDREDGE, of Binghamton, N. Y., is at last organized and will soon be put into successful operation. It will do more for the prosperity of Spain than the mines of her El Dorado.

RECRUITS FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.

A bit of biography to finish with. The papers announce that Gen. TEVIS, of the Roman Army, has just passed through Paris on his way to Canada, to take charge of and bring over the body of a thousand volunteers made up in that country for the Pope, and they contain also the malediction of GARIBALDI against all Americans who take service in the Papal Army. Gen. TEVIS is a native of Philadelphia, who graduated at West Point, who came abroad immediately after leaving the Point, took service in the Turkish Army, and was present at the long and heroic defence of Kars in 1853. After the termination of the Crimean war, he returned to Paris, and resided here till the American war was half over, when he returned to Philadelphia, was made Colonel of a regiment of cavalry, did good service till the end of the war, and was breveted Brigadier for gallant services. Last year he returned again to Paris—this time with a young wife, and when GARIBALDI made his attack on the Papal States, Gen. TEVIS, being a Catholic, went to Rome, and offered his services to the Pope. They were accepted; he was named General and Count, and regularly incorporated into the Roman Army. Gen. TEVIS is a good soldier and a gallant fellow, and ought to have stayed in the Army of the United States.

MALAKOFF.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Prince Napoleon's Tour—Turkish Reformers—The Eastern Question—Vienna and Rome—A Humane Suggestion—Emigration from Germany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTLE WIGGEN, Switzerland, Sunday, June 14, 1868.

English newspapers are sure that there will be war very soon; but the *Times* is all peace, because the English people want peace, and the *Times* calls for what the people want. Prince PETER NAPOLEON, a son of LUCIAN BONAPARTE, has just published in Brussels a pamphlet snorting war in the most execrable style, and speaking after the oraculas fashion of a gypsy fortune-teller about the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TOUR.

Meanwhile the grand pulse-feeler is again on the tramp, and was sojourning in Vienna. He had an audience with the Emperor that lasted three quarters of an hour, was visited by Baron BEUST, and took his dinner on the 8th inst. with the blind EX-KING GEORGE of Hanover. From persons who conversed with the Prince we hear that he is for the adjournment of a settlement of all European questions—I suppose until his august cousin has recovered from the death of Nero, his favorite dog, and from rheumatism. We hear, too, that he treats the Slavonian question with utter contempt, though it makes so much noise in the East. Though he has an aversion against vile gunpowder and bullets, the cause for this feeling is not to be found in his humanity, nor in his admiration of BISMARCK, but rather in the circumstance that a war would serve the purposes of Russia in the East. He hates Russia still more than he at Szasadunak does Prussia, and knowing this, Gen. KLAPKE greeted him as the promoter of an alliance between France, Prussia and Austria against Russia, and assured him that the Hungarians did not at all like the Russians.

It is also said that the grand pulse-feeler is going to Bucharest. I suppose he will not go to Belgrade just now, as great consternation prevails there on account of the murder of Prince MICHEL of Servia.

TURKISH REFORMS.

In Constantinople great preparations are being made for the reception of the Prince, as he will lay aside his incognito on entering the dominions of the Sultan. I suppose the philanthropic Prince intends in the name of his big cousin to pat the sensible Grand Turk on the back, for the Sultan has profitted more by his journey to Paris, than all his circumcised ancestors by their warlike promenades throughout Europe at the head of immense armies. He not only writes letters like a Christian, in which the Islam is not mentioned once, but composes sensible speeches, patronizes the Press, and is comparatively tolerant with the Pope. There is no longer any difference before the law, between Mussulmans and Christians, and if a Christian dog of the old style has talent, he may become a Vezir of the new style. A deputation of Christians, headed by the Patriarch, congratulated the Sultan on his good sense and thanked him very fervently. He was quite affected by their enthusiastic gratitude. He and the Emperor of Austria, have indeed turned over a new leaf. In fact the two sick men of Europe are the only European Princes who have sound ideas. What the corporal stick of Austria and the scimitar of the Turks could not accomplish has been done by following liberal principles, and has secured for the Emperor and the Sultan the sympathy of the civilized world, and for a time prevented Prussia and Russia from executing their plans.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In what manner the murder of Prince MICHEL will influence the actin of Russia I do not venture to predict, but that Russia means mischief against Turkey and Austria is, in spite of all offical declarations, as clear as day. The Porte has again received telegraphic news from Trapezant to the effect that forty-one boxes of arms, coming from Russia, had been stopped. It is said, too, that Russia has reprimanded her custom house officials, who evidently spread the false report that bands of insurgents were forming in Austrian Poland, but if this statement should be true this is only done to throw sand into the eyes of the world. The agitation in Galicia and other Austrian countries proves only too obviously that Russia's influence is at work there for sinister purposes.

VIENNA AND ROME.

The submissive letter of the Emperor to the Pope has had its effect, it has touched the heart of the holy father. He has assured Baron VON MEYSENBERG that the events in Austria have not diminished his paternal love to the house of the Emperor. It is believed that he will be satisfied with the formal protest made. This satisfactory turn of things is said to be partly owing to the influence of Cardinal LUCA, who lived in Germany a long while and understands and loves the German people. The French Cabinet looks with some envy on this excellent issue of a rather ticklish affair, and the more so as the relations between France and the Papal See are not at all satisfactory just at present.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BISMARCK has spoken in very approbatory terms of the endeavors of Baron BEUST to maintain the peace of Europe. He talked first with Baron WIMPFEN in Berlin, and then instructed Baron WERTHERN in Vienna to congratulate the Austrian Minister on the policy pursued by him.

A HUMANE SUGGESTION.

The Russian Government has made a proposition to all European Governments to abolish the use of exploding bullets in war, or at least to use them only against lifeless objects, such as ammunition wagons, &c. The French Government has consented, and others will follow. I wonder why shells should not be abolished for the same reason, and cannon-balls and bullets also. The whole system of war is barbarous, and it would be much better should quarrels that can only be decided by main force arise, to let the mutual representatives of the people fight against each other, or the two sovereigns have a duel.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

It is intended to make a treaty of commerce between North Germany and Japan, such as exists since 1861 between Prussia and that country. In 1861 Prussia suggested to extend that treaty to all German States, but her offer was refused.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The number of emigrants who went to America *via* Bremen alone in 1867 was 73,971. Most of them came from Prussia. So it seems that Prussians do not all appreciate the blessings poured over the country by King WILLIAM.

ITALY.

The Month of May—A Novelty—The Coral Trade—Neapolitan Holidays—Journalistic—Brigandage—The Royal Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Monday, June 8, 1868.

The month of May set in unusually warm. The average of heat being much greater than last year. The Summer heats are already upon us, and the cholera has made its annual appearance in Naples. We have had a good deal of rain, however, and several thunder storms. The harvest all over the country promises to be better than any we have had since 1860, but in the districts around Avellino the thunder storm of the 18th of May destroyed the grain and the vines, and the poor people are in a sad condition. A subscription has been set on foot for them in the more fortunate portions of South Italy.

A NOVELTY.

The Neapolitans are very excited over a novelty which has just been introduced into their time-honored city by an irrepressible American. This is nothing more nor less than the establishment of a soda-water fountain in the Villa Reale, or as it is now called by Neapolitans of progressive tendencies, the Villa Nazionale. It is already one of the most popular institutions in Naples.

THE CORAL TRADE.

A new impetus has been given to the coral fishery. A large bank of coral, of fine quality, has been discovered off the coast of Algiers. The color is said to be a pale red, not so pretty as the pink coral, but still superior to the ordinary red coral.

NEAPOLITAN HOLIDAYS.

Two great Neapolitan *festas* have just followed each other in rapid succession. That of Monte Virgine, where the common people flocked by thousands. There were even more than the usual number of fights on the return pilgrimage, especially at Torre Annunziata, where they generally stop to drink, and the streets presented the usual scenes—reckless and excited *contadini* racing up and down the narrow ways in rickety vehicles, drawn by spectral-looking animals, out of whom, nevertheless, they contrived to get an astonishing amount of "go," all the circumstances being considered. Several persons were run over, as usual on gala days, the maxim in Naples being that he who walks must give place to him who rides. Yesterday was the Festa Nazionale. All the troops and bands of National Guards were out early on drill, and a grand review took place.

JOURNALISTIC.

ALEXANDER DUMAS' paper in Naples, the *Independent*, has gone overboard. In the natural order of things, it was to be expected that some of the newspapers of Naples would eat up each other, for there have been over half a dozen new ones established since the beginning of this year. It is a sign of progress and improvement, however. But they came rather too fast all at once. The *Independent* was one of the best of Neapolitan journals, and had been in existence for eight years. DUMAS' name appeared at the head of it, and a sentence of encouragement from GARIBALDI, and the paper contained daily a portion of an original *feuilleton* by DUMAS, which was its chief attraction. But its place and patronage were usurped by the recently-established *Piccolo Giornale* of Paris.

BRIGANDAGE.

The war of extermination on the brigands continues with unabated vigor. At this rate South Italy will soon be free from them. But many of them are getting away into distant provinces, where they cannot be pursued, and are taking revenge on the unprotected inhabitants for the rigor with which they have been treated here. MANZI, who took Mr. MOENS prisoner, and who was arraigned on a number of indictments, gave himself up voluntarily to the authorities. But he could do nothing better. He had quarreled with the chief of another band, the notorious CERINO, who had sworn to kill him, and the troops were on his track. With CERINO behind and the soldiers in front, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. He thought that his punishment would be lighter when he gave himself up, but he has been condemned to death. CERINO was killed by the troops on the same day that MANZI surrendered and his band was dispersed. On the night of the 19th of May, the brigand RIPA CASARE was killed by five peasants near Castelio. They cut off his head and sent it into Piedimonte. The band of GUERRA have retreated into the district of Isernia; there they took and killed four peasants against whom they had some grudge. The bodies of the poor men were found afterward cut up into small bits. These instances will show the ferocity with which the contest is carried on by both parties.

THE ROYAL TOURISTS.

The Neapolitans are much disappointed because Prince HUMBERT and his bride, after having visited Genoa and Venice, where they were *fêted*, and where the King went also *incognito*, have quietly gone to the royal villa of Monza, where, it is said, they are to pass the Summer, without ever having come to Naples, where splendid preparations where on foot to welcome them. The disappointment has produced some bad feeling in Naples, not altogether done away with by the announcement that the Royal pair will surely come in October, and they will take up their residence here. If they should again fail us, there is no knowing how far the bad effects of such impolitic proceedings on the part of Royalty may extend. It is easy to understand that the great heat now prevalent in Southern Italy, together with the delicate health of the Princess, have caused the royal visit to be deferred, but it is not so easy to understand why, year after year, Royalty so obstinately refuses to let the light of its countenance shine on South Italy, where are some of its most devoted adherents. Disaffection exists to some extent among the nobility, but the people are loyal. Yet all that VICTOR EMMANUEL has done for years to encourage this loyalty is the sending of some subordinate members of the Royal family to reside in the palace at Naples for two or three months in the year, while he lives between Turin and Florence and Milan. It is a very exasperating way of treating Naples, and, considering its importance as the capital of South Italy, a very foolish way, if the King cares anything about consolidating newly united provinces. Naples is already more than a little jealous. Turin, Florence, Milan, Genoa and Venice have all been visited and honored, and Naples has been left out.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

The Commutation of the Sentence of Callahan.

From the Troy Times, July 2.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, Hon. M. I. TOWNSEND, counsel for PATRICK CALLAHAN, the unfortunate man condemned to death for the murder of PATRICK DUNN in August, 1866, received the official notification from his Excellency the Governor, of the Executive action upon the petition of our citizens for the unconditional pardon of the culprit, and in company with Mr. GEORGE A. WELLS, of the firm of FULLER, WARREN & CO., (CALLAHAN's employers,) waited upon CALLAHAN at the jail, and communicated to him the Governor's decision in his case.

CALLAHAN had been led to believe from the influence which had been enlisted in his behalf, and from the character of the gentlemen who had petitioned for his unconditional pardon, and who had labored earnestly with the Governor to secure that result, that he would be restored to full liberty by the action of Gov. FENTON. But the Executive, while not pardoning, arrived at the just conclusion, and one which we believe will be acquiesced in by the community, that the ends of justice would be subserved by the confinement of the murderer in the State Prison for the period of five years, and accordingly commuted CALLAHAN's sentence of death to such imprisonment; but the decision, when announced to the condemned man, gave him the sorest disappointment. He had been led to expect an unconditional pardon, and rather than endure a five years' service in prison he freely said that he would prefer to die.

The Governor's action may, however, be regarded as very liberal, as this is the first instance, we believe, in the criminal history of the State, in which the Executive has gone so far as to change a sentence of death to limited imprisonment—the usual action in cases of commutation sending the condemned to prison for life.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Advantageous Working of the Metropolitan Board of Health—A Glance at Past, Present and Future Operations—The Saving of Human Life.

The Metropolitan Board of Health, from the first day of its organization to the present moment, has been inspired by one single purpose, namely, to discover and suppress the preventable causes of sickness and death. All its methods have been directed to this end and all its labors have been expended in this one predominant effort. The first months of its existence were spent in warfare against the cholera epidemic of 1866, and its efforts were so successful, in that year, that the example given to the continent by New-York was adopted and followed in every city of any magnitude throughout the whole breadth of the country. The epidemic, which threatened to ravage the inland towns as well as the seaboard cities, called public attention directly to such sanitary labors as were then performed by the Board of Health, and created a general and widespread interest in methods proposed for the purpose of overcoming this most destructive of pestilences. The people of the West and South had an interest in the matter quite as deep as those of the Metropolitan District, and the details of the operations of the Metropolitan Board of Health overshadowed all others in the hold they had taken upon the public mind. The demand for information came from all quarters, and when it was given, the same rules were everywhere adopted. Sanitary ordinances, based upon the New-York code, were passed in cities and villages in the Mississippi Valley that, until then, had never dreamed of such a thing as the application of the laws of sanitary science to every-day existence; and the entire nation became newly impressed with the value of human life, and the importance of employing such methods as hygienists recommended against the long list of preventable diseases. The fear of the pestilence gave rise to this widespread demand for knowledge upon sanitary subjects, and it was particularly fortunate that the Metropolitan Board of Health was able to furnish it in exact and specific terms.

But after the epidemic had passed and the people had begun to congratulate themselves upon the dangers they had avoided; after they had again settled down in to that apathy which always follows the departure of fear, the Board did not then, in any degree, cease to prosecute its labors to produce those results for which it had been called into existence. The absence of danger drew the public mind away from the work of the sanitary authorities, opened other channels of interest, and gave rise to new objects of mental pursuit, in which the operations of the Board of Health became almost lost to the public view. But it must not be supposed that because the public interest in sanitary affairs grew dull and waned, that necessarily the care of the sanitary authorities for the public health also diminished. A review of the operations of the Board of Health during the present year, or a careful examination of its second annual report, will show that the same work that was so widely published in 1866 has been continued, with varying success, in 1868.

The best measure of the salubrity and sanitary condition of a city may be found in its annual death-rate. It is here that any effort for the protection of the public health will first manifest itself. The fluctuations of the mortality are like the mercury in a thermometer, quite as sensitive and showing as absolutely the changes in the salubrity of the City as that does the changes of atmospheric temperature. And if we combine with the mere statistics of mortality a study of the causes, places and circumstances of diseases and death, we have then found a basis for sanitary government, and have at last begun to make possible a practical application of the principles of hygiene to every-day life.

Seen from this point of view the work of the Metropolitan Board of Health has been crowned with commensurate success. We give below a table showing the death-rate in New-York during the five years ending with 1867, premising the statement with the reminder that the calculation makes no allowance for increase of population, the death-rate being computed for all the years up to the census of 1865:

Years.	Deaths in 1,000 of the Population.
1863	34.68
1864	35.32
1865	34.20
1866	36.91
1867	31.88

The cholera epidemic in 1866 destroyed 1,214 lives, which accounts, in part, for the excessive death-rate of that year, but after eliminating the mortality from cholera the difference between that year's death-rate and that of the following year was still very marked. But another test shows the improvement in the salubrity of the City in quite as strong a light. The infant death-rate, which is exceedingly valuable in making a correct estimate of the public health, has correspondingly diminished under the administration of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The unhygienic conditions which only sicken human beings after they have passed through the earlier years of childhood are amply sufficient to destroy infants and nurslings in large numbers. Besides this, the infant death-rate is a safe index to the total mortality; for when the death-rate is high among infants the general death-rate is also high. Furthermore, vital statistics have amply proved, and the same fact has been demonstrated in all other countries as well as our own, that where nurslings die in large numbers, the adult population is sickly in the same proportion. The following statistical statement will illustrate this fact, while at the same time it will show the improved hygienic condition of the City. We give below the total deaths, the deaths among children, and the percentage of the latter upon the total, for a series of years:

Years.	Total Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	Percentage on Total.
1863	25,196	14,600	57.94
1864	25,645	14,572	56.82
1865	24,843	14,804	59.59
1866	26,815	12,649	47.17
1867	23,159	12,274	52.99

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the fact that the number of infant deaths in 1867 was 375 less than in 1866, the percentage on the total mortality was higher by 5.82 per cent. This result was due to the three epidemics of measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria, that prevailed last year to a very great extent, and made fearful havoc among the child-population. In referring to this subject in his last annual report, the Registrar of Vital Statistics justly says: "Measles, scarlatina and diphtheria prevailed epidemically during the first half of the year 1867, and in twelve months these three causes alone killed 1,530 children, while in the previous year only 811 died of these diseases—a difference of 719. It is, therefore, no light result to have gained 375, instead of losing 719 over the total mortality in the first five-year period. The result is plainly equivalent to a gain of 1,094—375 plus 719—in this first quinquennial."

But the statistics show a gain in every period of life, from the infant to the centenarian, with two exceptions—the period between one and two, and that between 90 and 95 years of age, when we compare the second year of the administration of the Board of Health with the first. And the very important fact is also made apparent that the greatest gain was in the most valuable period of adult life—that between the ages of 20 and 50 years. This gain amounts to 1,705; the gain to infant life, as we have seen, was 375, while the total gain amounts to 3,656 lives in 1867, as compared with 1866. The full statistical statement reads thus:

Years under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10
1866.......7,769	2,722	1,092	623	443	12,649	1,023
1867.......7,464	2,794	1,056	587	373	12,274	753
Gain.. 305	72	36	36	70	375	270
Years 10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45
1866...... 418	673	1,328	1,419	1,490	1,390	1,169
1867...... 346	469	1,003	1,080	1,048	1,180	899
Gain.. 72	204	325	339	442	210	270
Years 45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80
1866...... 966	932	755	717	666	469	332
1867...... 847	676	543	567	493	375	260
Gain.. 119	256	212	150	173	94	72
Years 80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 and upw'd	Total.	Death-rate.
1866...... 248	108	32	23	8	26,815	36.91
1867...... 196	98	35	12	5	23,159	31.88
Gain.. 52	10	3	11	3	3,656	5.03

The table may stand alone, without comment, as the best possible proof of the adequacy of the labor of the Board of Health in reducing the mortality. But we have one more fact, of a similar kind, showing that the measures adopted by the Board have very materially reduced the number of deaths from all kinds of filth and foul-air diseases. We have accounted for the increase in the per centage of deaths of children under five years of age by stating the number killed by the epidemics of measles, scarlatina and diptheria. Notwithstanding the prevalence of these domestic pestilences, the number of deaths in the class of zymotic diseases in 1867, as compared with 1866, shows a falling off of 2,276, or nearly two-thirds of the whole gain for the entire year. In 1866 the so-called zymotic diseases gave 33.04 per centum on the total mortality; in 1867, the percentage on the total was 28.41. These gains are important not only in their sanitary aspect, for they have a social and economical value that can scarcely be estimated. The City, the State, and indeed, the entire country, have an equal share in the practical benefits arising from the causes which produce such results. The chances of healthy existence are improved by any means which reduce the danger from those diseases that are infectious and contagious, and the business and social interests of the Metropolis are enhanced as this danger diminishes. Whatever causes may be at work in bringing about a reduced mortality in this most fearful class of diseases must clearly be placed to the credit of that Commission by whose authority their causes are skilfully and diligently investigated, and through whose means the resources of sanitary science are brought to bear in the warfare against premature or preventable death.

These are the results already achieved by the Metropolitan Board of Health. That the Board is not now by any means idle, will become apparent to any one who will examine into the work that is now going forward. Much of it can not be put into statistical form, but the following shows that nuisances are being abated every day, and that a watchful care is at all times manifested in protecting individuals against even those minor causes of complaint which do not actually partake of the character of public offences:

The total number of inspections made under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent from Nov. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, amounts to 19,062, including reports upon 10,816 tenement-houses in various parts of the City. Of this latter number—namely, the orders upon tenement-houses—886 have been complied with, and improvements are in process of completion upon 8,000 more, while upon the remainder suits have been brought to enforce compliance. The Board has also issued during the same period 3,453 general orders under the second clause, section 14, of the Metropolitan Health law, chapter 74, Laws of 1866, of which 3,017 have been complied with. Special orders, or orders under which the person notified to abate a nuisance, may apply for a hearing for the purpose of having the execution of the order stayed or modified, number 535, of which 164 have been complied with. Beside these, unmodified final orders numbering 234, and modified final orders numbering 19, have also been issued, 63 owners complying with the former and seven with the latter class. These are of a kind that require structural changes, and are made under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer.

The following statement will show what has been done in the abatement of nuisances, a work that comes directly under the supervision of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, from June 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868:

No. of complaints of nuisances received, 10,493; notices served for abatement, 5,958; nuisances abated under service of notice, 3,877; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 6,387; loads of night-soil removed from City limits, 19,179; dead horses, 2,230; cows, 77; goats, 82; sheep, 221; hogs, 189; dogs and cats, 1,179; calves seized—"Bobs," 165; unsound veal seized, pounds, 27,171; mutton, 18,252; beef, 28,136; pork, 3,182; fish, 53,305; No. of barrels of offal, 27,855; pounds of poultry, 5,892; barrels of eggs, 4; loads of dead animals, (from Barnum's Museum.) 3.

The broader and more comprehensive work of the Board of Health, namely, that which relates to water and food supply, which embraces all the resources of modern chemistry, and pertains directly to the public health, cannot well be estimated in its grand results. It is important that water should be kept pure and the food of the metropolis unadulterated, and for this purpose an expert and competent chemist is now engaged in an analysis of certain waters and articles of food. The results of his labors will be made public in due time. Add to this the report recently presented by Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, of the Sanitary Committee, for the rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons, the semi-weekly reports of the Sanitary Inspectors upon the diseases that prevail in their respective districts, the structural changes going on in sewers, house-drains, and tenement-houses under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer, the numerous suits for violation of the Health Ordinances, and it may readily be inferred that the operations, the daily labors of the Disinfecting Corps in every part of the City, and of the Board of Health are in no wise interrupted or suspended. The interests of the public are still paramount with the sanitary authorities, and the saving of life and the prevention of sickness just as much their inspiring purpose as when pestilence threatened to scourge the metropolis with the same violence that accompanied preceding epidemics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill's Election Expenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the correspondence from London in your paper of to-day's date I notice that your correspondent there has, either intentionally or unintentionally, (and I'm charitable enough to believe the latter,) made misstatements in reference to the expenses for the election of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. Mr. MILL was invited to become a candidate for Parliament for the City of Westminister, in a letter directed to him by some of the leading Radical electors of Westminister. This he declined doing, as he stated it to be against his avowed principles, but that if the electors thought him the proper man to represent them, and elected him, he would accept the position and do his duty, but that he could in no wise become a candidate and canvass for their suffrages, nor did he believe in the candidates paying what expenses there might be found necessary in conducting an electioneering campaign. It was finally arranged at a meeting of the originators of the letter to Mr. MILL to appeal to the suffragans of Westminister to return Mr. MILL free of expense—a thing not by any means new to the old City of Westminister, for Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and another—whose name I at present forget—were thus elected. This appeal was not in vain, and many a poor, hard-working mechanic subscribed his pence, while his richer brethren sent in their shillings and guineas; and by this means something in the neighborhood of £2,000, I think, was raised,—at any rate I know it was just about enough to cover all expenses. So far from it being true that Capt. GROSVENOR paid Mr. MILL's expenses, it was not till the very last moment that the two candidates' Committees coalesced, they having been previously pulling against one another, although on the same professed side in politics—and this would not have been done at all, had it not been feared that the election of one or the other of the liberal candidates was jeoparaized.

Mr. MILL has many friends in America, and your correspondent's letter will be read by many thousands. I therefore think it but due to Mr. MILL, his friends here, and the subscribers to his election fund, that the statement so made should not go uncontradicted. I write from personal knowledge of the facts connected with Mr. MILL's election.

WESTMINISTER.

The Bricklayers' Strike and the Consequences of its Success to the City of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The number of bricklayers in the City of New-York, immediately previous to the strike, was about 2,800.

The number of new buildings commenced the present season is very much less than would have been the case had there been bricklayers enough here to do the work.

A reduction in their hours of labor from ten to eight is equivalent to a reduction of 560 in their number. In other words, 2,800 men working eight hours a day would accomplish no more than 2,240 men working ten hours.

The strike, then, if successful, reduces the working capacity of the whole number of bricklayers one-fifth, and retards to that extent the growth of the City.

The growing population of the City requires for its accommodation a constantly increasing production of houses, that is to say, more houses should be built this year than last, and more next year than this year; but, notwithstanding this fact, the rule of the Bricklayers' Union, which forbids the master mason from employing more than two apprentices, prevents any addition to the existing number of workmen, and the consequence will be that the number of bricklayers in the City five years hence will probably be less than the number now here, (unless recruited by importations,) and the growth of the City virtually brought to a halt.

The pitiful number of apprentices which the master masons are permitted to have is not equal to the decrease in the number of bricklayers by death and disability. Every man, therefore, who owns a vacant lot in this City—every man who wishes to build a house—every man who hires a house, or a floor, or a room is directly interested in the defeat of the present effort of the bricklayers to reduce their producing capacity one-fifth, and is no less interested in the removal of the regulation which forbids the employment of apprentices exceeding two in number. The only persons other than the strikers who can desire the success of the strike, are those owners of houses who want rents to go still higher, who care nothing for the continued rapid growth of the City, and who are content that our increasing population shall be driven into the surrounding towns by the want of houses here for them to live in. A pressing want in this City to-day is a school for the education of young men as bricklayers. Under efficient management, a thousand, at least, could be added to the number of workmen by next Summer; and it is certain that the owners of unimproved land, being vitally interested in the uninterrupted up-town march of this great City, would willingly contribute to the establishment and support of such a school. The writer, an owner of vacant lots, would gladly give $100 in aid of such a school, and he believes that one thousand such contributions could be easily obtained from the land-owners of this City.

ONE WHO BELIEVES IN MORE HOUSES AND LOWER RENTS.

Yachting.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 2, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being fond of yachting, and having read with great satisfaction the recent correspondence between Mr. BENNETT, Jr., owner of the *Dauntless*, and Mr. LAWRENCE, of the schooner *Sappho*, I had ardently hoped that a contest would surely ensue between these beautiful yachts; but somehow or another it seems that the "affair" has ended in smoke. What is the matter? Is somebody [afraid]? If so, who is it? Will the *Dauntless* carry too much canvas for her rival of the classic name, or does the ocean yachtsman who so gallantly buffeted the wintry seas fear to encounter the terrific blasts so frequent in the month of July, (especially between the 4th and 11th days of the month,) the time suggested for the match? They say the *Sappho* will not "stand up" under a press of canvas. Can this have anything to do with the eloquent silence of her owner? Because she might have to "crack on" everything, even to a balloon jib, to win the prize from Mr. BENNETT? Now, Mr. Editor, do stir up these aquatic sports, who love so well the calm season for their sailing matches, and let us know who has backed down.

A YACHTSMAN.

The Late New-York Yacht Race—Ambiguous Sailing Directions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to learn that in the late race of the New-York Yacht Club, the prize had been decided in favor of a schooner-yacht that did not go to the westward of the flag-boat on the way down the Bay, and the decision is objected to by others in the race for that reason. The sailing directions are as follows: "Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the light-ship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course, passing to the west of the flag-boat off the Club-house. Going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward." But I would suggest that the boats could not "return over the same course"—passing the flag-boat to the westward, unless they had passed it to the westward on their way out. If this inference is correct, the decision is erroneous. To entitle a yacht to a contested prize the sailing directions should be fairly and strictly followed. Sailing directions for a race cannot be too carefully worded, to avoid such mistakes, and it is important to know on what principle this yacht race has been decided.

YATCHSMAN.

BISHOP MCCROSKY AND MR. GALLAGHER.—The rumor which we published on Monday that Bishop MCCROSKY had enjoined Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of the Episcopal Church, from preaching in the First Presbyterian Church, was incorrect. The Bishop does not intend to interfere with, or make martyrs of, those who in this way disregard their obligations as clergymen of the Episcopal Church.—*Detroit Post, June 30.*

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

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No. 771 Broadway,
CORNER OF NINTH-ST.,

WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JULY 6, AND TO CONTINUE UNTIL SEPT. 1, IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN ADDITION TO THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS, ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 1, OF GENERAL DRY GOODS, SUCH AS SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK BASQUES AT $10, $12, AND $15, WORTH DOUBLE. ELEGANT FRENCH SILK CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE. ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE. ELEGANT WALKING SUITS AT HALF PRICE. LINEN WALKING SUITS AT $10. REAL INDIA LINEN WALKING SUITS AT $12. CALICO ROBES, $3 50, $4, AND $4 50. FRENCH CAMBRIC ROBES, $5 50, $6 AND $7. FRENCH STRIPED BAREGE SHAWLS, $2. LATEST STYLE SILK NECK-TIES, $6 PER DOZEN. FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK BANDS AT $1 25, WORTH $2 50, AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS. ALSO, A NICE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS FOR SUMMER SUITS, BY THE YARD, AT A LIBERAL REDUCTION.

GREAT CLOSING OF RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to close out their wholesale STOCK OF RICH AND MEDIUM SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, at Retail, at a great reduction, in order to close everything out before taking the usual half yearly inventory, comprising ENGLISH JACONETS, fast colors...18c. FRENCH BEST JACONETS, fast colors...25c. BEST QUALITY PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 25c.; worth 60c. 500 ORGANDY ROBES, $3 to $10; cost $10 to $25. DRY GOODS FOR SUITS. Immense variety, from 15c. to 50c. per yard. Great Bargains. PARIS SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, FOR SUITS, and great variety of GRAY GOODS; GRENADINES of newest styles, in large assortment, and ROBES at half cost of importation; ¾, 4-4 and 8-4 IRON FRAME GRENADINE, from 50c. upward. Greatest bargains ever offered. BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, at same reduction. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, and everything pertaining to HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less prices than ever. 500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, 25c. up to finest imported. LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, large assortment, at great reduction from previous prices. BERAGE, GRENADINE, and great variety of all kinds of RICH SHAWLS. 250 PIECES PRINTED PERCALES, 25c. and up. 150 PIECES PRINTED PIQUES, finest quality, 25c. 300 PRINTED PIQUE ROBES, $6; cost $14 to import. HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, GLOVES. 800 DOZEN LISLE THREAD GLOVES, LADIES', GENT'S, CHILDREN'S, 25c.; cost 50c. to 75c.

A. T. STEWART & CO., PRIOR TO CLOSING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, WILL OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK, Comprising in part, every variety of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, REAL INDIA AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LACES, LACE GOODS, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's FURNISHING GOODS, SILK AND POPLIN READY MADE SUITS, elegantly trimmed. ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DOMESTIC PRINTS, COTTONS, &c. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Will offer on MONDAY, July 6, FANCY POIL DE CHEVRES, fine quality, only 25c. per yard; formerly 50c. WIDE FANCY BAREGES, 50c. per yard; formerly $1 and $1.25. CHENE POPLINS, extra quality, 50c. per yard; recently 75c. ALSO A LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of SILKS, PLAIN and BROCHE GRENADINES, SILK CHAINE POPLINS, &c., &c., &c. AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FOR SALE! AT RETAIL! FOR CASH ONLY, AN IMMENSE LOT OF MUSLINS. GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 10c. EXTRA MUSLINS FOR 12½c. and 15c., That are ALMOST AS FINE AS THE BEST WAMSUTTAS. YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS WILL BE SOLD TO-MORROW FOR 12½c., THAT ARE RICHLY WORTH FULL 20c. A YARD. AUCTION MARSEILLES, 3s. and 4s. AUCTION LAWNS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, &c., nearly half price. IMMENSE LOTS SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, nearly half price. We advise all our customers to buy Muslins, as they are rapidly advancing. Go to either store. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TOYS, DOLLS, BOATS, &c.—A BEAUTIFUL collection at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY TO THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, WHERE THE MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, AND FANCY GOODS. ALSO, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c., CAN BE OBTAINED AT PRICES GUARANTEED LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

Sugden & Bradbury,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,

STILL CONTINUE TO OFFER AT RETAIL THE THE MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AND QUALITIES OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AT FULL 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Sugden & Bradbury,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,

WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 6, THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED SILK AND GRENADINE DRESSES, BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE DO. AND SHAWLS, REAL BRUSSELS BLACK AND WHITE THREAD LACE POINTES, SACQUES, &c. THE ABOVE ARE THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS. BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RICH DESIGNS. SPRING SALES, 1868. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 25. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24. Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 15 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be obtained at the school and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Mesdames FORSACHON, Principals.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MACHINERY.

NEW STEAM PUMP. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Newburg, N. Y. Samples at New-York Salesroom, No. 57 Liberty-st.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES. INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES. INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES. This is the best and cheapest plantation Press in use. Presses of all kinds on hand or made to order. For price list, with cuts, and full particulars, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Green Point, (Brooklyn,) L. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. NORMAN DODGE is admitted as a member of our firm from date of May 1, 1868. DODGE & CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. ERNST B. LUCKE, who for several years has signed for my firm by procuration, is this day admitted a member thereof, and the business will be carried on under the name of AUGUST BELMONT & CO. A joint procuration has been given to Messrs. WALTHER LUTTGEN (who has signed for us for years past, and Mr. Lucke) and JOHN HONE, Jr. AUGUST BELMONT & CO. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, 14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for buildings, also for bridges.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway. Don't put off your orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give proper attention we desire. W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York. Trade mark for past 12 years—Bunston & Scofield.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in the price of goods, we shall sell, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 20 PER CENT.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO THE CITY EXPRESS THAT RECEIVED baggage from a Williamsburg Express addressed to George Gilroy, at Mrs. Ford's, East 26th-st., will they send the same to GEORGE GILROY, 2d-av., corner of East 26th-st., and oblige the owner.

CHICAGO.—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO CHICAGO FOR SALE.—Person holding it can sell it at a reduced rate, via Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Good till the 18th inst. Address E. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL $153,000 00
NET SURPLUS 163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS $316,885 32

OFFICES, NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, And NO. 21 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,
BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
JOHN T. BRUCE,
JOSEPH RUDD,
ALBERT W. GREEN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,
SAM'L F. WHITING,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
EDWARD C. BADEAU,
ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.
JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES LOANS OF 1847 AND 1848.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the holders of United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1848 are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, *on and after the first day of July*, 1868 (proximo;) and that interest on the aforesaid bonds will cease after June 30, inst.

All bonds must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
JOHN RANDALL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-sts., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 29, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened on the 8th day of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. CHASE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL COUPONS NOW PAYABLE IN the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, cashed at the office of J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana, part due coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

ILLINOIS COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of all descriptions, that are in default of interest, wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH SOME means, one who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of fancy cassimeres, to join the advertiser in a first-class woolen mill, owned by himself; liberal inducements will be offered to a reliable and competent party. Address O., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING money by legitimate investment, may call on H. WHITEHEAD at any time, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 10, in business hours; persons without capital need not apply.

TO LET—AMERICAN HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.; near the beach; bar-room, ball-room, barn, sheds, ice-house, filled; rent one-half usual price; also a cottage. Apply to S. J. L. NORTON, No. 3 Dunham-place, near the ferry, Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO DO family sewing, by a woman of good family. Can be seen to engage at her residence. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. MATILDA C. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 East 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable servants. She may be addressed by mail.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; would be found willing and obliging and can produce first-class character from last employer. Address X. Y. Z. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

☞ On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY O. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITTOCK, } Vice Pr's. | JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
N. J. HAINES, | G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER
BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary, P. T.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(NO. 108 BROADWAY), NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY.

22D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 29, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin .... 30 } Gold.
Steerage .... 22 }

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA	July 9	ALEPPO	July 23
TRIPOLI	July 16	TARIFA	July 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ....$80 Gold.
Steerage ....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on THURSDAY, July 9.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents: Per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE..........FRIDAY, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 302 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane.—Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.
$2 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,
From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin) $4 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, July 5:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st.;
10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st.:
8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 5, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 A. M.	Monday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 7, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 8, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 9 10:30 A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3¾ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks, and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning, at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat

RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,

leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at ....10 30 A. M.
and .... 4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at .... 7 30 A. M.
and .... 1 00 P. M.

Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each way $1 00
Excursion tickets 1 50
Monthly commutation 20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, July 7, 1868, for the delivery at such wharfs in New-York Harbor as may be directed:

575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds Oats, best quality.

675,000 (six hundred and seventy-five thousand) (net weight) good merchantable Timothy Hay, such as has been heretofore furnished this department for shipping.

50,000 (fifty thousand) pounds (net weight) Straw, best quality.

Proposals will be made at the rate for the net weight.

The same for shipment to Charleston, S. C., subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned,
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General
and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Av. St. Nicholas,

AND

GRAND DRIVE.

Highest Cash Prices Paid

FOR LOTS ON EITHER OF THE ABOVE AVENUES.

North of 125th-st. and East of 10th-av.

APPLY TO

JOHN McCLAVE,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK,"
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE,
NINE MILES (40 MINUTES)
FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or of D. B. CULVER,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, situated on one of the finest public squares in the City of New-Haven, Conn. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, and is one of the most substantial residences in the City of New-Haven, a city noted for its fine residences and good society. The lot extends from street to street, and is well supplied with fruit, shade and shrubbery.

Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, houses and lots in Orange, Bloomfield, Westfield, Woodbridge, Boundbrook; also, Westchester County, Staten Island and Long Island. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

$3,000.—$1 500 CASH WILL BUY A SNUG TWO-story house in Brooklyn; good location; convenient to ferry. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST 39TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—First-class furnished house for sale; perfect order, with immediate possession.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 80th-st.; also southeast corner of same street. PHELPS, FALLON, & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINUTES from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages.
R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.;
Post Office Box No. 5,363.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

HARLEM—TO LET, IN A DELIGHTFUL LOCALITY in Harlem, convenient to boat and four car lines, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, communicating, together or separate, with or without board; family private. Address S., Box No. 4,613 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

HATHAWAY HOUSE,
DEAL, N. J.,

Opens on the 1st July. By stage, 45 minutes from Long Branch. This establishment possesses all the advantages desirable for a family hotel, its location and the surrounding country, its elevated position and abundance of shade, its contiguity to the sea shore, and convenience for bathing, &c., constitute attractions not to be found at any other hotel on the Beach. Apartments can be engaged on application at the hotel, or by letter addressed to WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Deal, Long Branch Post Office.

Reference may be made to H. H. Leeds, Esq., No. 93 Liberty-st., Thomas McMullen, Esq., No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 26, 1868.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
LELAND BROTHERS.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board $12 to $15. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—Now open. W. J. FISH & SON.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
JNO. M. KENNY ....Lessee and Manager
Second week of
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
the Inimitable Humorist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETOR .... P. H. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S
GRAND GARDEN CONCERTS.
SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1868,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
Commence at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1. March, "Arion." ....Faust
2. Overture, "Fountain of Love," ....Balfe
3. Waltz, "Village Swallows," ....Strauss
4. Selection, "Ione," ....Petrella
5. Overture, "A Night in Granada," ....Kreutzer
6. Devil's Polka, ...Grill
7. Fantasie on Slavonian Airs ....Vieuxtemps
Solo, Violin, Mr. B. Listemann.
8. Grand Fantasie, "The Musical Confectioner," ....Hamon
9. Overture "Othello," ....Rossini
10. Romanze, "The Plaintive Nightingale," ....Boike
11. Galop, "Castilian," ....Lumbye
12. Quadrille, "Homage," ....Strauss
Conductor ....C. BERGMANN
Admission ....25 cents

HOWARD GLOVER'S OPERETTA,
"ONCE TOO OFTEN," first time in America. Niblo's Gardens, SATURDAY MORNING next, July 11.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT,
At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1868,
Afternoon at 3½; Evening at 8 o'clock,
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR .... THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, AT 8,
THIRD GRAND GALA EXTRA NIGHT,
TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS
AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA SIDE.—North and East River lines to Coney Island. The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40, Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S NEW ORGAN MUSIC.

J. L. HATTON'S ORGAN BOOK, price $3 in cloth; oblong size, large type, containing 11 original compositions.

HENRY SMART'S ORGAN BOOK, containing 12 original compositions. Oblong limp cloth. Price $3.

HENRY SMART'S ORGAN STUDENT. A collection of 12 easy pieces, intended as first lessons for the practice of the organ obligato, with introductory observations for the use of the student. Price $2.

HENRY SMART'S CHORAL BOOK. Indispensable to all organists. Price $2 in cloth.

JULIUS ANDRE'S ORGAN BOOK, containing 59 of his best compositions. Price $3. Limp cloth.

HESSE'S ORGAN BOOK, Vol. I., containing 29 original compositions by Adolph Hesse, of Vienna. Price $3. Limp cloth.

HESSE'S ORGAN BOOK, Vol. II., containing 24 original compositions. Price $3. Limp cloth.

HESSE'S ORGAN BOOK, Vols. I. and II., bound together in whole boards. Price $5, including the whole of the choicest works of Adolph Hesse.

⁂ The pedal part in the above works is marked for the use of the student.

LEFEBURE WELY'S SIX GRAND OFFERTOIRES. Op. 35. For the organ, bound in limp cloth, gilt lettered, &c. Price $3.

HENRY SMART'S FIFTY PRELUDES AND INTERLUDES FOR THE ORGAN. An entirely new and original work. Price $1 in cloth.

To be had of all book or music dealers, or any book mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Crispino e la Comare, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Somnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte, solo complete, with overture, and the whole of the music: price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world; 60 books, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS,
BRANDIES,
GIN,
RUM,
WINES,
CORDIALS, &c.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at No. 113 Pearl-st., on
TUESDAY, 7th of July, at 10 o'clock,
by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New-York, a large and great variety of the finest brands of Havana cigars, (in small lots,) also several cases of

MARTELL & HENNESSY BRANDY,

old dew drop and Holland gins, Jamaica rum, sherry, Madeira and Malaga wines, several cases oil of cloves, lot of confectioner's moulds, several bags of poppie and other seeds, and a large quantity of preserved vegetables, (from Paris,) &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 lots at East New-York, L. I., known as the "Military Parade Ground," by order of the Supreme Court—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Hon. James F. Pierce, Referee, 500 lots in Atlantic, Van Sinderen, Snediker, Henry, Williams, Alabama, Liberty, South Carolina avs., Broadway and Bushwick Boulevards; elegantly located on good grades on the four lines of City railroad to all of the Brooklyn ferries; terms liberal. For maps apply to Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Pratt, Attorneys, No. 151 Montague-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-street.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at private sale.—On WEDNESDAY, a fine stock of furniture at auction.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 23d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the remaining real estate, notes, checks, drafts, accounts and judgments, now in his hands as Receiver of the Artisans' Bank. For catalogues and particulars apply to A. PRENTICE, Attorney for Receiver,
Jyl-2aw3w-W* No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REMAINING assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD PLAIN COUNTRY board may be had at a farm-house near Mt. Kisco, N. Y. For further information inquire of Mr. A. G. HYDE, No. 54 Walker-st., N. Y., or address Mrs. M. S. BROUWER, Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
HUMPTY | witnessed by upward of 168,000 persons. The happiest combination of the grotesque, the graceful and the beautiful ever exhibited in New-York. The renowned pantomimist and comedian, | DUMPTY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as ....CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY | A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
SATURDAY next, July 11, 1 o'clock. OPERETTA, BALLET, and a GRAND CONCERT. Tickets $1, to all parts of the house, now ready at the box-office of the theatre, and principal music stores.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway ....Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
in which the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
will appear in the principal roles.
All the original music, splendid orchestra and chorus.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Miss Fanny Herring. A great local drama, THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Miss Fanny Herring in six characters. Songs, jigs, clog dances, banjo solos, by Miss Ella Chapman. Great minstrel scene, Mat C. Glen, FRIDAY EVENING, annual benefit of Mr. Wm. B. Freligh.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., (adjoining Academy of Music.)
Crowded and Delighted Audiences to see
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
UNSWORTH, the Great Black Demosthenes;
DAN BRYANT, Capt. Jenks of the Horse Marines;
EUGENE'S African Ballet Troupe.
Grand Divertisement, entitled
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
JOE EMMETT, the Great Western Dutch Moke.
Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
14th-st. (BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.) 14th-st.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION,
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SECOND ANNUAL
GRAND MASONIC PICNIC,
in aid of the
MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM AT HAVANA,
NEW-YORK,
to be held at
JONES' WOOD, TUESDAY, JULY 7,
DAY AND EVENING.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, dancing and performances of various kinds will be given.

The following distinguished persons have kindly volunteered their services:
Prof. W. B. HARRISON, comedian and satirist.
Mons. LEON GIAVELLI, celebrated gymnast, and
Prof. J. A. MACPHERSON, the well-known dancing master, who will have charge of the dancing.

Music by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band and O'Brien's Eighth Regiment Band. Members of the Caledonian Club are expected to be present.

Tickets 50 cents, which can be procured at the gate from the Executive Committee, and from W. H. BENJAMIN, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 2½ Barclay-st.; T. P. PASCALL, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 422 8th-av., and of LOUIS JACOBSOHN, Secretary, No. 40 Broadway. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the picnic will take place on the day following.

Steamers CHAMBERLAIN and SETH LOW will run hourly from Peck-slip and 8th-st. after 10 o'clock A. M.

BEETHOVEN'S PASTORAL SYMPHONY,
With dancing and pantomimic illustrations invented by Costa and performed by Jarrett and Palmer's PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE. First time in America at HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE, Niblo's Garden, SATURDAY MORNING next, July 11.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR OVER 100 CUTS Fourth of July Pictorial Nick-Nax.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES holds a circle at No. 345 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, to test the return of the spirit.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.
LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Eighth District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved 3d March, 1865, 13th July, 1866, and 2d March, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th June until the 11th July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending 1st May, 1868, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867.
A. SPAULDING, Collector.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.
THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. POWERS, are the only medicines to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Consultation free at all hours.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.—BALLOU'S Whisky Disinclinator never fails. Price $4 per package. For sale only by H. S. BALLOU, No. 953 Broadway, corner 20th-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED REQUIRING MEDICAL ADVICE in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 848 B'way. Consultation strictly private and confidential.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Celebration of the Day in New-York and Vicinity.

Military Parade, Fireworks, Excursions and Other Festivities.

The booming of the heavy guns of the forts in the Harbor, on the Battery, and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at sunrise yesterday morning, awakened the good people of the sister cities to a realization of the return of another anniversary of the good old day of yore when the American Colonists made bold to declare their independence of British rule, and pledged their all to accomplish a republican form of government.

Thanks to Police Superintendent **Kennedy** for his stringent order enforcing the law against firing pistols, guns, or cannon in the public streets—for to that circumstance is due the fact that the ninety-second celebration of the Fourth of July in this City was the most orderly, if not the least disastrous to life or limb, "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." Heretofore the preceding night has been rendered hideous by the tremendous and often repeated discharges of ten thousand weapons, large and small, making sleep an impossibility, and greatly disturbing the nervous systems of hyper-sensitive persons. This year so vigilant were the officers that it may almost be said that not a report of cannon, gun or pistol was heard during the entire night throughout the City. And so with the day following. The weather was bright and almost intolerable for its heat, but this latter circumstance seemed not to interfere in the slightest with the intentions of the people to celebrate the occasion with all their wonted zeal and interest.

The public offices were all closed, and their employes enjoyed a full holiday. All the public buildings, many private dwellings, and the vessels and steamers in the Bay and along the wharves, were gaily decorated with flags, presenting, on the whole, a magnificent appearance.

Chimes of Trinity.

In the morning at 7½ o'clock, and again at noon, Mr. **Jas. Ayliffe** performed the following selections upon the Trinity chimes:

1—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2—Hail Columbia.
3—Yankee Doodle.
4—Blue Bells of Scotland.
5—Airs from Child of the Regiment.
6—Red, White and Blue.
7—Evening Bells.
8—On to the Field of Glory.
9—The Soldier's Return.
10—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
11—Spanish Melody.
12—The Eclipse Polka.
13—Scotch Melody from Guy Mannering.
14—The Chimes Quadrille.
15—Yankee Doodle.

The Military Parade.

The first four brigades of the National Guard, constituting the First Division, under command of Major-Gen. **Alex. Shaler**, made their annual parade yesterday morning, in accordance with orders issued to the several commands. The parade was a success, the troops appearing to considerable advantage, despite the heat and the manifest non-attendance of a portion of the rank and file. As the hour for assembling was fixed at 6 o'clock A. M., the National Guardsmen were up betimes, and as the sun gilded the house-tops, artillerists, zouaves, dragoons, and the unpretending infantryman could be seen wending their several ways toward the different regimental armories, and by 7 o'clock the assembled commands were making all possible haste for the ground where their brigade was forming. The morning air, warm even at that hour, was vocal with the stirring strains of the regimental bands or the hoarse rattle of the drums; these sounds drawing together an immense crowd who flocked to Fifth-avenue and stood patiently waiting for the procession to appear in regular form.

By order of Maj.-Gen. **Shaler**, the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. **Wm. G. Ward**, was formed in line on West Twelfth-street; the Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. **Louis Burger** commanding, on West Thirteenth-street; the Third Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. **Joshua W. Varian**, on West Fourteenth-street, the Fourth Brigade, Col. **Cavanagh**, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanding, on West Fifteenth-street, and the Cavalry Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. **Brooke Postley**, on West Sixteenth-street, the right of each Brigade resting on Fifth-avenue. Commendable promptness was observed by the several regiments in reporting to their Brigade Commanders, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments being the last to arrive on the ground, the Fourth only saving their bacon by a vigorous double quick movement. The First Artillery and Sixty-ninth Regiment did not get up in time to assumed position in Madison-avenue while on the march.

Precisely at 7:30 o'clock the command "march" was given by the Major-General, and when the head of the column wheeled into Fifth-avenue in good style, and the route of march was taken up by each Brigade as it was successively uncovered. We have already said that the parade was a success, and it could not be otherwise under the present *régime*, for punctuality has no longer to be considered a virtue in the First Division, but a paramount necessity; hence we have the several commands in better trim, and the men in admirable condition for the march. The early hour, too, tends much toward the success of the Fourth of July Parade, for the men are not fatigued by the excessive heat and are relieved before their stock of patience is exhausted.

In the way of criticism on the several commands while on the route, it will only be necessary to touch upon a few points. The regiment making the handsomest and most imposing appearance, both in point of numbers, discipline, cadence in step and general soldierly appearance, was the Eleventh Regiment, (Rifles.) This regiment has improved vastly during the past year, and its aggregate strength yesterday was remarked by the spectators with considerable surprise. Had the command wore a dashing uniform like other and more pretentious regiments, the Eleventh would have received more applause than it did. The Fifth Regiment appeared to be the second regiment in point of numbers, though the men did not make as good a show as their brethren of the Eleventh. The drum corps of the Fifth, under Drum-Major **Berchett**, was as usual in excellent trim and proved itself the finest corps in the division. The Seventh Regiment turned out in very slender shape, considering the actual strength of this favorite organization. The new full-dress uniform worn by the members gave the battalion a dashing appearance, but the intended effect was sadly marred by the dilapidated look of the white pants worn instead of the gray. The majority of the members of the Seventh had seemingly forgotten to order new pants when purchasing their gold-laced coats, and the result was that the regiment looked only half dressed. Col. **Clark** should see that some uniformity be observed in this article of dress as in any other. The drum corps of the Seventh, under Major **Graham**, made an imposing show of numbers, and promises to be an excellent organization in time. As we understand that the Eighth Regiment is about adopting a full-dress uniform, it will be well to urge upon the Grays a little haste in the matter, for had the regiment appeared yesterday in full dress, it would have been the finest on parade. The Eighth is one of our best regiments, and the men yesterday were in their usual excellent trim. The Twenty-second Regiment was also in good shape, and made a dashing parade under command of Lieut.-Col. **Remmey**. The First Regiment of Zouaves also looked well, and we were much pleased with the handsome dress worn by the Drum-Major. The Zouaves committed their customary extravagance in carrying the old war-worn colors of the old Ninth New-York Volunteers. We trust that Gen. **Varian** will see that in future this National Guard regiment carry only those colors granted it by the State since its organization as such. The Ninth Regiment of Volunteers does not now exist, and neither Col. **Hawkins** or his present command have any right to the custody of these colors so impudently paraded yesterday. The Seventy-ninth committed a similar error, though they have some show of reason on their side; still this pretence is a shabby one at best, and the sooner we loose sight of war-trophies the better. The regular regiments no longer carry tattered flags in these piping times of peace, and we would urge upon the officers of the National Guard the necessity for a little common sense in this matter. Two years ago the **Times** spoke of the total lack of uniformity in the way of colors, and Gen. **Shaler** ordered last year that such absurdities be avoided. Let us have another regulation, and militia regiments carrying only militia colors. The Ninth Regiment was in good shape, but not evened off properly. The Seventy-first Regiment looked woful after an exhibition of their new dress uniform, yet the men marched well and were up to time. The Sixty-ninth was in excellent shape, as was also the Fifty-fifth, though we missed the *vivandiere*. The Twelfth Regiment marched well, and the men looked rugged. This command needed a new uniform sadly, and it is to be hoped that steps to that end be soon taken. The Second needs overhauling, else the regiment had better be mustered out. The Eighty-fourth exhibited signs of improvement. The Sixth looked rusty in their dilapidated uniforms, and the Sergeant-Major exhibited his want of military taste by appearing in the full uniform of a regular soldier of his rank. We would remind him that brass scales and the dress hat are not included in the regimental bill of dress. If the Sergeant-Major was intended as a shining example he is easily forgiven, and the sooner the regiment imitate his dress the better it will be for the command. With the exception of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, Fifth and the Eleventh Regiments, the remainder ought to study more closely the manual of arms, for scarcely any command, except the First, Seventh and Fifth, executed the movement of "left-shoulder shift" in a proper way. There were about five thousand men under arms in the entire division.

The line of march was up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, thence to Madison-avenue, down Madison-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Fourth-avenue, and down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and, as the column moved down Fourth-avenue and passed the Clarendon Hotel, on the corner of Eighteenth-street, the honor of a marching salute was paid by the troops to Mayor **Hoffman** and the members of the City Government. The reviewing stand was crowded with distinguished citizens of this and neighboring cities. The troops marched by the stand in admirable shape.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The State of New-York Society of the Cincinnati observed the day in its usual form, at the rooms of the Society Library, University-place. The following-named officers were elected for the present year:

President, **Hamilton Fish**; Vice-President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Wm. Irving Graham; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torry, M. D.; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.

Standing Committee—Abraham A. Leggett, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, S. C. Ellis, M. D., Marinus Willett, Wm. H. Crosby, John W. Greaton.

Delegates to the General Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. S. Popham, Wm. Irving Graham, Henry H. Ward, Rev. Marinus Willett.

Excursions.

An unusually large number of our citizens, it would seem, spent the day elsewhere, seeking repose and enjoyment that could not be looked for at home. The City cars and stages were literally packed with living freight from morn till night, and so great was the crowd at times that many were obliged to walk. Thousands went to the Central Park, or to other similar up-town places of popular resort, where they delighted themselves with entertainments peculiar to the picnic, and breathed in the shade God's pure, invigorating atmosphere. Then there were a large number who chose one of the many steamboat excursions as a pastime. There were excursions to Sandy Hook, the Highlands and Red Bank; the Fishing Banks, around Staten Island, St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, West Point, Fort Lee, Shady Side and Pleasant Valley, and a score of others equally enjoyable. All the boats were provided with bands of music, to the time of which the feet of many tripped merrily until the return home at night.

The Fireworks.

Not the least noticeable among the stirring events yesterday were the fireworks in the evening, which the liberal appropriation of $30,000 by the Common Council rendered numerous and profuse. There were no less than fourteen localities in the City, where their splendor eclipsed the moon and stars, and enchanted countless crowds with visions of beauty. Rich strains of music from wind instruments added charms to each scene, and both fire and air vied in delicious rivalry.

The genius of the pyrotechnist was, as usual, most exerted at the City Hall, in front of whose marble walls wonders of enchantment followed in succession between the hours of 8 and 10, and culminated in the naval battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. Balls of fire were thrown as shot, with admirable precision, and the manœuvres of the combatants transfixed the spectators with deep interest and delight.

At the Battery the fireworks were viewed by those who sought the moonlit Bay in the intervals of transitory splendors. The band from Governor's Island here discoursed its music.

At the display at Madison-square the usual fashionable crowd assembled, and found in Schneller's Band a delightful aid to their enjoyment.

Our Teuton fellow-citizens congregated in large masses in Tompkins-square. Wannemacher's Band here blended with the fireworks.

At Marion, Liberty, Mount Morris, Hamersley, Jackson, and East Broadway Squares, the neighboring residents tasted no less enjoyment, either of scenic wonders or music, and in Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, and at the School-house Green, on the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifth-street, the night was rendered equally memorable. The distant locality of Fort Washington was not forgotten, and the denizens of Harlem, Manhattanville and Carmansville were under no need of wandering far from their neighborhoods to share the evening's pleasure with their fellow-citizens of the lower end of the island.

Fires.

At 9:15 A. M. a slight fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame building in the rear of No. 230 Mott-street, owned by **John F. Burns**. Damage $25; no insurance.

At 12:15 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 675 Ninth-avenue, owned by **Nicholas Seagrist**. Damage trifling.

At 12:20 P. M. an alarm of fire was occasioned by the ignition of the awning in front of No. 119 Fulton-street, from fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 12:40 P. M. the awning in front of the store of H. **Goldman**, No. 594 Sixth-avenue, took fire from fireworks thrown upon it. Damage trifling.

At 2:20 P. M. a fire occurred in the one story brick building No. 147 East Forty-first-street, owned and occupied by **Peter H. Bannon** as a store-house for hemp, rope and twine. Damage about $1,500 on stock and building. Insured for that amount in the New-Amsterdam Company.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the barn of **John C. Graef**, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, caused by boys playing with fireworks. Damage $10.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the shop of **Edward Dlaurbeaum**, dealer in toys and fireworks, at the two-story frame building No. 406 Grand-street. The flames originated in the showcase among some fireworks, and caused a damage of $2,000 on stock, and $2,000 on furniture up stairs. Insured for $3,500 in the Park and Greenwich Companies. No. 404½ is occupied by L. **Franklin**, dealer in hats, who occupies the upper as a dwelling, who sustained a loss of $5,000 by water. Insured for $2,400. No. 400, occupied by **Thos. E. Clark**, as a fancy-goods store, also suffered from the flames; Mr. **Clark's** loss being $1,000, covered by an insurance of $3,500. Mr. **Fogg** owns all three of these buildings, which are two-story frame ones, and he sustained a loss of $7,000, understood to be partially covered by insurance. No. 3 Clinton-street, occupied by **Wm. Jenkins**, painter, who sustained a loss of $100. Insured.

At 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 103 Columbia-street, occupied by **Eli Kahn**, saddler. The entire building was destroyed. The flames originated by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. Mr. **Kahn** sustained a loss of $1,000 in stock. The loss on building was $2,000, covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN.

The people of Brooklyn were just as patriotic as their neighbors. They set off all the fire crackers they could, fired all the cannons and pistols they could, fought sham battles with torpedoes, and played a variety of pranks such as can be played with gunpowder, during the day; then at night they went in for illuminations public and private, besides the exhibitions of pyrotechnics at the City Hall and elsewhere, as before announced, and all the private displays, (many of them better than that at the City Hall,) some of which were on a very elaborate scale. The City Hall was decorated with bunting, the United States and Irish flags being preëminent. No British Jack was in the make-up. The Court-house was also tastefully decorated with flags. The display of fireworks at the City Hall was meagre and poor in the extreme. The money it cost might have been better expended in giving a banquet in honor of the Superintendents of the Poor for their economical administration of out-door relief business.

The military parade was the most creditable exhibition of the day. The soldiers looked well, marched well, and performed all their evolutions with precision and neatness. On account of the intense heat everybody sympathized with "the poor soldiers" who had to carry their heavy muskets in "that boiling sun." Not a soldier gave up as having been boiled.

Pic-nics and excursions carried away a large number of people from the City. Thousands fled to Rockaway and Coney Island. Salt water and fresh air was regarded as the only antidote to the heated atmosphere of the City.

A pic-nic took place at Leffert's Park yesterday for the benefit of the schools connected with Rev. Father **Keegan's** Church, corner of York and Jay streets, and all went on merrily and happily until late in the afternoon, when a considerable quantity of whisky having been consumed, a number of persons became of great self-importance, and because the Police demurred at their outrageous conduct they ventured upon a fight with them. Of course there was a vigorous onset upon the Police, whose coats and shirt bosoms suffered terribly in the struggle, but they succeeded in conveying several of the rioters to the Forty-ninth Precinct. But for the free use of the policemen's clubs upon the heads of the disturbers, a riot of incalculable consequences might have occurred.

John M. Sheldon, of Columbia Engine Company No. 10, while running to a fire in Adelphi-street, was run over at the corner of Myrtle and Classon avenues, and killed instantly. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Kent-avenue, near Myrtle.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the roof of the house No. 187 Adelphi-street, occupied by Mr. **Arthur Ballard**. Before the flames could be subdued damage to the extent of $1,500 was sustained by some remains of fireworks, which had been left lying on the roof.

NEW-JERSEY.

There was no remarkable celebration of the day in any of the cities in Hudson County, but nevertheless the inhabitants thereof celebrated very generally in such manner as best suited their tastes.

Jersey City.

In Jersey City a salute was fired in the morning, and the church bells rung out merry peals. The display of flags was very general; and the Cunard steamers and ferry-boats were decked out in their gayest holiday attire. Hose Company No. 3, in Newark-avenue, celebrated the event by raising a ponderous staff upon which two large flags were thrown to the breeze. In the evening there were displays of fireworks and music at Hamilton-square, and at the corner of Jersey and Railroad avenues. The people of St. Peter's and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Churches went on a picnic, and the temperance people of the county had a fine celebration at Curry's Woods.

Hoboken was visited by probably 30,000 people, and in the evening there were displays of fireworks in the City-square, and at the Hamburg and Bremen docks.

In the City of Bergen, the Fourth Regiment Rifle Corps made an evening parade, and two displays of fireworks were given under the direction of the Common Council.

No accidents of note were reported.

Newark.

The "Fourth" was celebrated at Newark with the usual *éclat*, under the auspices of the Common Council. Precisely at sunrise a national salute was fired at Washington Park; at noon, another was fired at Military Park, and at sunset a third salute was fired at Lincoln Park—all by the Newark City Battery, Capt. **John S. Monroe**. The bells of the various churches in the city, and the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. John's and St. Mary's Churches, were rung for half an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset. At 8:30 A. M., a procession of military was formed in Military Park, the right resting on Centre-street. The Fire Department was placed on Broad-street, right side of Military Park, right resting at Trinity Church; German Veteran Association on Military Park, right resting at the flag staff; carriages in Park-place, right resting on Centre-street. The whole were under the command of Gen. **Theodore Runyon**, and moved in the following order:

Detachment of Police under the command of A. J. **Clarke**, Chief of Police; Committee of Arrangement of Common Council; Gov. M. L. **Ward** and staff; Gen. **Runyon** and staff; Jefferson Brass Band; First Regiment N. J. R. C., Col. **Jas. Peckwell**; Veteran Regiment, Col. **Wm. Ward**; Second Regiment N. J. R. C., Col. **Joseph Plume**; wagon drawn by eight horses, containing Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen young ladies, representing the original Federal Union; wagon drawn by eight horses, containing thirty seven young ladies, representing the States of the Union; wagon drawn by six horses, containing disabled and wounded veterans of the late war; Reinhard's Brass Band; carriages containing the Mayor, Orator, President of Common Council and Reader; United States Senators and Members of Congress; United States Government Officials; State and County Officers; Members of the New-Jersey Legislature, Ex-Mayors of the City of Newark; Common Council, City Officers, Invited Guests, and German Veteran Association. The Fire Department next followed in procession, headed by the Chief Engineer and Fire Marshal, his assistants, and the ex-engineers and their assistants. Then came Ortel's Band; Engine Company (Minnehaha) No. 1; Engine Company (Passaic) No. 2; Engine Company (Washington) No. 3; Engine Company (Moses Bigelow) No. 4; Engine Company (Hiawatha) No. 5; Engine Company Franklin No. 6. The line of procession was through the principal portions of the city. Exercises took place in the First Baptist Church, as follows: Vocal music by the "Orpheus Society" of Newark, under direction of Prof. **Charles Schmidt**; music by the band; song by the Orpheus Society, "Unfurl the Glorious Banner;" prayer by Rev. **Henry C. Fish**, D. D.; music by the band; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Col. E. L. **Joy**; song by the Orpheus Society, "Our Native Land;" oration by Hon. **Lyman Tremain**, of New-York; music by the band; song by the Orpheus Society, "Bright Sword of Liberty;" benediction by Rev. R. R. **Meredith**, and music by the band. In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks, and everything passed off harmoniously, and without any serious occurrence.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

In keeping with the general orders of the Post-Adjutant at Governor's Island, the day was appropriately celebrated by the troops on the Island, as follows: Battalion parade at 11:45 A. M.; national salute (with national airs) at noon. The troops were then formed on three sides of a square. There was then prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. **Sylvanus Reed**; overture by the Depot Band; reading of the Declaration of Independence; overture by the Depot Band; anniversary address; overture by the Depot Band.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The Fourth was duly celebrated at the institution under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. Early in the forenoon Commissioner **Cyrus H. Loutrel**, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, accompanied by Commissioners **Isaac T. Smith** and **Frederick Kapp**, also by Messrs. **Powless**, **Snyder**, **Bradley**, **Oestrich** and **Walton** and Dr. **Hoeber**, visited the island. The children were assembled in the school room and under the guidance of a young lady, the daughter of one of the physicians of the island, who presided at the piano, sang national songs, waving miniature American flags presented to them with great enthusiasm, and evidencing thus early their love for the land of their adoption. The "Red White and Blue" was rendered in excellent style, with an additional unique verse composed for the occasion.

After the singing Commissioner **Loutrel**, who, since his accession to the Board, has taken a special interest in the welfare of the children, addressed them in a few well-pointed and effective words, and complimented the matrons on the neat appearance of those committed to their charge. His remarks were well received by the little ones, especially when he announced to them that he hoped they would enjoy themselves and celebrate the day as it should be celebrated.

Fireworks were then distributed to the youngsters, and they immediately scattered over the green lawns of the island perfectly happy and hoping the "Fourth" would come oftener.

The party of visitors then inspected the grounds and hospitals, which were found scrupulously clean and neat, and highly creditable to the recently appointed Superintendent and officers.

A lunch at the Superintendent's residence followed, at which the toasts of the "Fourth of July" and "**Gulian C. Verplanck**, the venerable President of the Board," were duly honored.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

John Reddy, of No. 16 Washington-street, a laborer, a native of Ireland, and aged 24 years, was so overcome by the intense heat on Pier No. 27 East River that death ensued soon after. Coroner **Flynn** held an inquest. The deceased had been in America only a few weeks.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning **Udolpho Parker** was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Bowery and Broome-street with three severe gashes on his head. He was taken to the Spring-street Station House and attended by Dr. **Armstrong**, from Police Headquarters. He was then taken to his home No. 47 Mulberry-street. He stated that he had been attacked by a gang of rowdies, who knocked him down, beat him and ran off.

Charles Thompson, aged 21 years, residing at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, was found at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, with his arm broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John O'Gorman, aged 4 years, fell out of a second-story window, at No. 403 East Fifteenth-street, and was severely injured.

Henry Hildebrandt, employed by the Stonington Steamship Company, at Pier No. 33 North River, was badly injured by a case of goods falling upon him. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. **Helena Herritt**, aged 50, residing at No. 653 Second-avenue, was stabbed in the breast with a knife by her son **Jacob**, and seriously injured. **Herritt** was arrested and locked up in a cell at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House. During the night he attempted to commit suicide by butting his head against the cell door and seriously injured himself. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Eagan, aged 24, born in Ireland, residing at No. 6 Laight-street, while standing at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, was struck by a pistol-ball fired by some unknown person, and slightly injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and thence to his home.

As **Jacob Stadel**, a farmer, residing at Foster Meadows, L. I., was driving his wagon along the Bowery, when near Canal-street, the team became frightened at some boys firing crackers, and ran off. **Louis A. Farris**, a German, residing at No. 104 Wall-street, was knocked down, run over and severely injured by the horses and wagon. He was taken to his home.

James Covell was found lying at the corner of Mott and Hester streets, overcome by the heat. He was taken to his home, No. 37 Mulberry-street.

Flora Canfield, a girl residing at No. 86 Avenue C, was run over by an express wagon driven by **Geo. Berrian**, at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue C. The girl was taken home and the driver was arrested.

Elizabeth Werner, of No. 4 Norfolk-street, was severely wounded in the shoulder by a pistol carelessly discharged by **Gabriel White**, who was arrested by Officer **Brooks**, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

Four boys, named **Charles Heim**, of No. 418 Seventh-avenue; **Louis Soulder**, of No. 415 Seventh-avenue; **Daniel Slater**, of No. 216 West Thirty-sixth-street, and **John McGee**, of No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street, were severely burned by the explosion of a quantity of powder with which they were at the time filling a bottle, at No. 202 West Thirty-sixth-street.

Edward Evans, aged 13 years, residing at No. 43 Clarkson-street, was severely burned about the body by his clothing taking fire from some fire-crackers which he was firing off. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Richard Murphy, a truck driver, of No. 299 Mott-street, knocked down and ran over **James Halliday**, aged 73, of No. 88 Franklin-street, at the intersection of Church and Lispenard-streets, fracturing the old man's leg in a terrible manner. **Murphy** was arrested and arraigned before Justice **Hogan**, who required him to furnish bail to await the result of Mr. **Halliday's** injuries.

Charles Zeller, a young German shoemaker, residing in Fourth-street, near North Second, while firing blank cartridges from a revolver, pointed the weapon playfully toward his particular friend **Diedrick Sterner**, telling him to look out, and pulling the trigger a ball cartridge which remained in one of the chambers unknown to him, was discharged and the bullet took effect in **Sterne's** neck, inflicting a mortal wound and causing death in a few minutes. When **Zeller** realized what he had unwittingly done, he became frantic, and rushed down to the foot of Grand-street and drowned himself in the East River. His body was recovered in a short time, and placed beside that of his friend **Sterne**. Coroner **Smith** took charge of their remains. Both young men were natives of Germany, both were highly respected, and their tragical end excited a general feeling of gloom in the neighborhood.

John Cain, a New-Yorker, was found in Grand-street suffering from sunstroke, and taken to the Fourth-street Station. He was brought to a state of sensibility after much exertion, and sent home.

James Travis, found in the street prostrated by the sun, was carried to his home, No. 65 North Sixth-street, in an insensible condition.

John Hanlon, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at No. 84 North Sixth-street, shot off his left hand. Sent to the City Hospital by the Police.

John McCarty was shot in the right knee and severely wounded by **John Donohoe**, who was practicing at a target near Newtown Creek. Mr. **Donohue** was arrested and locked up.

A boy named **Gould**, whose parents reside in Franklin-street, Greenpoint, was terribly burned while playing with fireworks.

An unknown man, while bathing at the foot of Java-street, Greenpoint, was taken with cramps and drowned. His clothes were taken to the Station House in Union-avenue.

Geo. Marsh, a colored boy, 8 years of age, fell down a cellar at No. 353 Grand-street and sustained a compound fracture of his left arm. He was taken care of by Sergeant **Doty**, of the Stagg-street Station House.

John Beller, Jr., **Chas. H. Anton** and **Martin Costello** were arrested for committing outrages upon their fellowmen.

Frederick Henry, 15 years of age, residing in Ellery-street, was shockingly burned by the explosion of powder.

A lot of fireworks on a stand at No. 65 Leonard-street, took fire and were destroyed. Nobody hurt.

At St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-avenue, Mayor **Kalbfleisch** addressed a large assemblage, and Mr. **John Otis** read the Declaration of Independence. Grafulla's Band furnished the music.

The fireworks at the Satellite Grounds in the evening were witnessed by a large and orderly concourse of persons; and the day terminated pleasantly.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as car No. 59 of the Belt Railroad Line was crossing the Harlem Railroad track at the intersection of the Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, it was struck by the locomotive of a train coming down. Both the horses attached to the car were killed, the roof of the car completely torn off and the front platform demolished. The car was full of passengers, and was hurled a distance of twenty feet from the track, though, fortunately, no person was hurt. The Police could not ascertain who was at fault in the matter.

John Lawley was caught by the hawser of the schooner *Madagascar*, of Rondout, and had one of his legs badly crushed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the limb was amputated.

Chas. Norris was run over by a Seventh-avenue car, at Forty-eighth-street, and had one of his legs badly lacerated. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Geo. Pascall, of No. 119 Liberty-street, dislocated his shoulder by falling through the hatchway. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel M. Ellis, of No. 68 Laight-street, fell down a flight of stairs at the above number, and was instantly killed.

Edward Jaction, of No. 153 West Twenty-fourth-street, aged 28, while intoxicated, fell out of a third story window and was badly injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael McGee, aged 18, was drowned while bathing in the North River, at the foot of Clarkson-street. The body of the unfortunate man was recovered and taken to his late residence, No. 16 Clarkson-street.

Hugh Fagan, aged 12, residing at No. 642 East Thirteenth-street, had his left hand completely blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol he was loading.

John Pohl, a German living in Westchester County, fell from his wagon and was seriously injured. Taken home.

George Dandelion, a German residing in Westchester County, while driving a lager-beer wagon, fell from his seat, and the wheels of the wagon passed over his body, breaking two of his ribs. He was taken home.

John Shean, a laborer about the docks, who was of intemperate habits, fell dead in South-street, opposite No. 24 East River, yesterday, from the excessive heat.

Edward Walsh, of No. 146 Cherry-street, was overcome by the heat near the Jersey City ferry, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was prostrated by the heat while standing at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital insensible.

An unknown man, apparently a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age, was found lying insensible at the Third-avenue Railroad depot, overcome by the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Frederick Schultz, a lad, while bathing off the Battery, was drowned. His remains were recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 114 Greenwich-street.

A child 2 years of age, whose name was not ascertained, died suddenly at No. 428 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Geo. Tilman, aged 9 years, residing at No. 228 Avenue B, had his left hand seriously injured by the premature explosion of a cannon which he was in the act of discharging in front of his parents' residence.

OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, July 4.

There was a general celebration of the Fourth in this city. The usual national salutes, popping of small arms, &c., throughout the day, the parade and review of two regiments and the display of fireworks at night, constituted the day's programme. The town people as a general rule left the city for various points where pic-nics were held in adjoining localities, and the visitors from the country took possession of the streets and shores, which were crowded during the entire day.

Washington, Saturday, July 4.

The national anniversary has been observed here in a very quiet and peaceful manner. There have been no public observances of any kind, and the citizens and strangers have spent the day in quiet personal enjoyment, according to their own tastes. Nearly half of Congress is out of town, as well as nearly all the politicians. The day has been intensely hot—thermometer ninety-seven degrees.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, July 4.

This day has been generally observed here. Business was suspended and large processions were here from the country. Speaker of the day, **George Andrews**, Esq.; Reader, Gen. **Thomas Champion**. There was a fine display of fireworks to-night.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDERS.

Two Brutal Murders Yesterday by Stabbing—An Irishman Killed by an Italian in Baxter-street.

Yesterday evening, at an early hour, a brutal murder was committed in Baxter-street, when an Italian, named **Donato Magaldo**, stabbed an Irishman, named **John Rilands**, through the heart during a brief quarrel. It appears that **Magaldo**, who was employed in a wheelwright's blacksmith-shop in Brooklyn, and resided at No. 35 Mulberry-street, met **Rilands** in Baxter-street, near Worth, when a quarrel ensued between them, despite the fact that neither could understand the other. Nothing is known as yet regarding the origin of the quarrel, the eye-witnesses to the affair only stating that loud words were exchanged by the disputants, and the war of words was only checked by **Magaldo** drawing a sharp and flexible knife about eight inches long, and plunging the terrible weapon into **Riland's** breast, the blade passing directly through his heart, and causing almost instant death.

As soon as the bystanders became aware of the death of the victim, they raised a hue and cry, **Magaldo** running down the crowded street at a desperate rate, flourishing his knife as he went, thus clearing a path for his flight. Officer **Mooney**, of the Sixth Ward Police, heard of the murder and gave chase to the assassin, who, finding the policeman at his heels, turned upon his pursuer and attempted to stab him also. At this critical juncture, Officer **Short**, who was on his way to the Station House for duty, entered on the scene, and assisted his brother officer to arrest **Magaldo** and convey him to the Franklin-street Police Station, where the prisoner was locked up by order of Capt. **Jourdan**. The body of the murdered man was also carried to the Station House, where it will remain until the inquest by the Coroner.

John Rilands, the murdered man, was a native of Ireland, a laborer, 35 years of age, and resided at No. 23 Roosevelt-street. **Magaldo** is a native of Italy, aged 35, a laborer, and cannot speak a word of English; so no idea could be gained regarding his motive, or possible provocation for the terrible crime he has committed.

Fatal Result of an Altercation—An Old Man Stabbed to the Heart with a Pair of Scissors.

The street rowdies took due advantage of the Fourth in Brooklyn to practice their insolence upon men and women alike who were obliged to pass them, and but for the good sense of pedestrians, who, as a general thing, deemed it best to pass along and say nothing in response, there might have been considerable disturbance. At the corner of Warren-street and Underhill-avenue, **Francis Kerrigan**, an old man, got into an altercation with two rowdies named **Joseph Lynch** and **Martin Dempsey**, which resulted in one of the latter stabbing **Kerrigan** in the region of the heart with a pair of tailor's shears, killing him almost instantly. The Police of the Fiftieth Precinct arrested the two assailants, and locked them up to await the action of the Coroner. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Catholic Protectory at Westchester.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a building for destitute girls took place at Westchester yesterday afternoon. The new edifice is to be built by the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, whose office is at No. 25 Chambers-street. The wing at present to be raised is to cost $130,000, of which $100,635 was raised by the fair at Union-square last year, which lasted from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

The corner-stone was laid by Very Rev. **Wm. Starrs**, Archdeacon of New-York, in presence of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity, with the children under their respective charges, and a concourse of spectators from the surrounding country and New-York City. A tin box was deposited in a cavity of the stone, containing a paper to the above effect, to which was added, by way of note, that **Pius IX.** was the happily-reigning Pontiff, **John McCloskey**, the Archbishop of New-York, **Andrew Johnson**, President of the United States, **Reuben E. Fenton**, Governor of the State of New-York, **John T. Hoffman**, Mayor of the City of New-York, and **Henry J. Anderson**, President of the Society. Copies of the **Times**, *Tribune, Herald* and *World*, with the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Record* and *Tablet*, were also inclosed, together with photographs of Archbishop **McCloskey**, **Levi Silliman Ives**, LL. D., and the Pope. To these were added several silver and copper coins of the day, the charter of the Society, and copies of the five annual reports that have been issued since the Society came into existence.

The new Protectory will have a stone foundation, on which will be raised a superstructure of brick, with stone facings. It will be four stories high, and will form a very attractive ornament to the neighborhood.

After the deposition of the corner-stone, Rev. **Isaac T. Hecker**, Superior of the Society of St. Paul the Apostle, made an address. Rev. Mr. **Quinn**, of St. Peter's Church, and several other Catholic clergymen were present.

A short distance from the spot stands the Boys' Protectory, which contains 683 boys and 170 girls, part of whom were received as destitute, and the rest confided by their parents or the Police for reformation.

A fine collation was served after the ceremonies.

On the grounds of the Society is the grave of the late Dr. **Ives**, its first President. A monument of Quincy granite, twenty-five feet in height, is to be raised over it. A marble bas-relief profile of the deceased will be inserted in it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Assaulting an Officer.—**Frederick Kirwin**, a newspaper dealer, at No. 68 Bayard-street, was arrested for disorderly conduct on Friday evening, by Officer **Mooney**, of the Sixth Ward, who finally allowed him to go home. **Kirwin** changed his clothes and then made an assault on the policeman with a carving knife. The weapon penetrated the officer's clothing, but failed to inflict any wound, before the fellow was arrested and locked up all night. When arraigned before Justice **Hogan** yesterday, the prisoner was remanded for trial.

Suicide of an Unknown Woman.—Last evening, an unknown woman, dressed in light calico dress and shawl, but no hat, jumped overboard at Pier No. 26 East River, and was drowned. The remains of the unfortunate woman were not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Felonious Assault.—**Dennis Sullivan**, **John Fitzpatrick** and **Thomas Kerrigan** were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer **Walsh**, of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on **Charles Clyde**. It appears that **Clyde** and two others got into a fight with the three prisoners at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, in the course of which several shots were fired, one of which took effect in the calf of **Clyde's** leg, inflicting a very severe wound. **Clyde** was removed to the City Hospital. The prisoners were held to answer.

Stealing Rubber Hose and Pennies.—On Friday evening Officer **Nelson**, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, arrested **Lewis Pratt** and **Theodore Walman** at East New-York on a charge of stealing iron rods, rubber hose worth $50, and pennies amounting to $50, from W. H. **Lockwood**, of Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. Some of the stolen property was found in possession of the prisoners. They were held to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charged with Drowning a Negro.—Yesterday forenoon a young man named **Wm. F. Barber**, Captain of the Morris canal boat No. 1,664, was arrested, in Jersey City, charged with having drowned a negro canal boatman named **William H. Jackson**, better known as "Five-fingered Jack," by throwing him into the canal at the foot of Hudson-street. There are two versions to the affair: one that the drowning was done with malicious intent, and the other that it was accidental while skylarking. However that may be, the men had a scuffle on the Captain's boat, which resulted in the negro going overboard and drowning, although the Captain jumped after him and made an apparent attempt at rescue. The body was recovered and taken in charge of Coroner **Warren**, and in the meantime **Barber's** remains locked up in the City Prison to await the result.

The Supposed Case of Infanticide.—Coroner **White**, of Hoboken, concluded the inquest on the body of the female infant found in a carpet-bag floating near the ferry, at a late hour on Friday night. Mrs. **Ann Shirley**, wife of **Styles Shirley**, had been arrested on suspicion of being the mother of the child, which was supposed to have come to its death by foul play. Mr. **Stout**, District-Attorney, conducted the case on the part of the State. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. **Shirley** was delivered of a female infant about eight weeks since, but no physician was in attendance, and no person was present at the time of birth. Two women testified that they saw the body of the child shortly after, and that it was stillborn, but Mr. **Stout** was unable to elicit what disposition was made of the body. Under the circumstances, the jury rendered a verdict of death from cause unknown, and Mrs. **Shirley** was discharged from custody.

Atrocious Assault and Battery.—Yesterday noon a man named **Michael Dolan** was arrested, charged with having, with three other men, committed an atrocious assault and battery on a laborer named **Wm. Jackson**, employed at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City. **Jackson** was on his way home to dinner, and when at the corner of Greene and Wayne streets was attacked by the four men, who beat him fearfully with stones and also kicked him about the body. The injured man was conveyed to the Police Station by several officers, where he was attended by a surgeon, and besides other injuries it was found that some of his ribs were broken, and it is possible that he may not recover. **Dolan** was committed to the cells, and the other parties being known, will undoubtedly be taken into custody.

Casualties by Lightning.—During the prevalence of the thunder-storm between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a barn on East Linden-street, on the meadows at Newark, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, together with a horse, four hogs, two wagons and other property.... About the same time a dwelling house at "Island," in the Tenth Ward, Newark, was struck by lightning. The fluid ripped off some of the clapboarding, passed down through the ceiling into a room where there were a woman and child, who escaped uninjured.

The Late Calamity on the Satilla River—List of the Lost.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Satilla Mills, Ga., Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

Editor Savannah Republican:

Sir: A party of twenty-five colored people left this place on Sunday morning last, 21st inst., in a small boat, to attend a meeting at Woodbine Plantation, some six miles up the river. On their return, and when they had nearly reached the wharf from which they had started, the boat was suddenly capsized by a squall, and nineteen persons were drowned. The accident took place at about 3 o'clock P. M., and it being Sunday no boats were on the river at the time, consequently, before any could be manned and got to them, all but six had drowned. The boat was overloaded, and most of its occupants unexperienced, though the majority were good swimmers. The names of those lost were Horatio Wiggins, Hildreth Watson, Peter Bradley, March Crojer, Joseph Walker, Lorenzo Harris, Thomas Allen, Arthur Hurley, Henry Hurley, (aged about twelve years,) Leroy Lewis and his wife Ann, Samuel Noyes and wife, Richard Allen, wife and child, Norman Crawford and wife, and Maria Goodbread. Those saved succeeded in getting on the boat after she capsized, and drifted to the shore. All those on board were residents of this place, and nearly all of them were very worthy people. The men were in the employ of the Norwich Lumber Company. The boat was managed by Richard Allen, who had a great deal of experience at Key West, and no blame can possibly be attached to him. The fault was in overloading the boat, which would not have been allowed had any of the white population seen them embark; but they started at an early hour in the morning before hardly any one was astir.

Mississippi Tickets.—Major **James H. Wingfield** has furnished us with one of the tickets issued by the Radicals of Mississippi, to influence the vote of the ignorant negroes in that State. The ticket is about a foot long and five inches wide, having an American flag printed in flaming colors on one side, and the names of the candidates on the reverse. Doubtless hundreds of negroes voted the "old flag" without a glimmering of comprehension as to the meaning of the other side of the ticket.—*New-Orleans Times, June 27.*

The Birthplace of an Ex-President.—About two miles from Bennington, on the road to Hoosick Corners is an old battered building well known in the vicinity as "The old Dimmick Stand." About a hundred rods east of this, on the cross-road is a red wooden farm-house. In this house, which lies in the State of Vermont, Ex-President **Millard Fillmore** was born. A cousin of the Ex-President resides about a mile distant from the old homestead.—*Troy Press.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, July 4—Evening.

Consols closed at 95 for money and 95@95⅛ for the account.

American Securities have been very quiet to-day. The following were the opening quotations:

Illinois Centrals.......161½
Erie Railway Shares.......46
United States Five-twenties.......73⅛@73⅜

To-night, however, Eries close ½ higher.

Paris, Saturday, July 4—Evening.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 71 francs 2 centimes.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 4—Evening.

Cotton—The market opened firm but quiet, with a prospect of a day's sales of about 9,000 bales. As the day advanced, however, the market became rather more active, and the transactions have aggregated 12,000 bales. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands.......11⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅞d.

Breadstuffs—The market generally closed dull. Corn, however, is firm at previous figures.

London, Saturday, July 4—Evening.

Pork is flat and nominal. The last sales were made at 71s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

Sugar is firm. Petroleum is firmer, but not quotably higher.

Antwerp, Saturday, July 4.

Petroleum closed active and excited; Standard White, 49 francs ℔ bbl.

[Advertisement.]

The Chase movement on the Political Chessboard is assuming proportions that, three months ago, were little dreamed of by the shrewdest players among the Democratic politicians; and there are many Conservative Republicans, as well as Democrats, who think that if Chase is entered for the Presidential race he will prove the winner of the stakes. But whether entered or not, **Knox** the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, will continue to supply the general public with the superior quality and style of hats for which he is so famous.

Passengers Sailed.

July 4.—*In the steamship City of London for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Brew, Miss Mary K. Brew, Miss Golden, Miss L. A. Booth, Miss Denne, John Eagan, Mr. Macadam, Mr. Forsyth, Robert N. Austin, Rev. P. W. Tundry, John J. Ross, wife and Wm. Ross, Paul Maximas, D. Fachiri, Wm. Parsons, J. J. Winston, wife and daughter, Carroll Jervis, S. Mendies, Wm. McBride, Jr., Jose Maria Tirroco, Charles Havard, James Hughes, Capt. Hill, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. F. R. Baby and daughter, Miss Lucy Otis, Abm. Fraser, J. C. Wilkins, Andrew Terban, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Henry E. Ainsworth, Mr. Vernet, J. J. Burns, Rev. Mr. Stout, W. J. Rolfe, J. M. Hurlbut, H. Berry, A. Lubelski, John Bracewell and wife, Miss Bracewell, Miss Scott, Mrs. McCauly, Mrs. Stratton, J. McCanly, F. McCanly, Antonio Dianalo and wife, Rev. Wm. L. Gage, A. M. Hurlbut, N. Pomroy and wife, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Mary Williams, Rev. Mr. Curtis, R. M. Burdick, Edward Dudley, Henry Whittemore, Rev. Dr. Bishop, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Delaney, Wm. Ferguson, wife, daughter and 2 children, John Reid and wife, Thomas Donne and wife, W. J. G. Eischmann, Mr. Ames, Mr. Hough, Chas. Gurtner, Judge Benedict, R. D. Benedict, Joseph Bell, Robert Williams, B. F. Tracey, James Waller, M. Doherty, Edward Reid, H. Pelatt and wife, E. Isaac and wife.

July 4.—*In the steamship Britannia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Edwards, Saml. Mathew, Alex. Patterson, John Gilfillan, Robt. Cunning, John J. McFarlan, Calvin Warner, Mrs. Warner, Alfred Warner, Miss Warner, Wm. Mudie, Edward Goring, Mrs. M. Goring, Miss Goring, John Lorimer, Mrs. Lorimer, Wm. H. Lorimer, Thos. McCombe, Col. Fairfax Williamson, Louis H. Heydenreich, John Dickinson, Jr., John Langley, Hugh Gibson, Mrs. Reid and 2 children, Miss M. Dye, Mrs. J. Martin and child, Miss Jane Johnson, Isaac M. Burgess, Miss M. A. Burgess, Brooklyn; Mrs. Weddell and 2 children, Petersburg, Va.; John W. Blair, England; John Holmes, Monticello; Frederick J. Hedges, Mrs. Hedges, George Hedges, Miss E. Hedges, Miss Louisa Hedges, Michigan; Ezra Hughes, Detroit; Miss Kopper, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Miss L. E. Lawrent, Mrs. C. C. Rutherford, Thomas Lockhart, Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, John Lockhart, Alex. Lockhart, Wm. Lockhart, Walter Lockhart, Wm. W. Buckwith, Wm. Sheridan, James B. Kissick, Thomas Rae, Samuel Creighton, James W. Sparks, Arthur Helfax, George Mulligan, Samuel Van Campen, Joseph Moore, Wm. Robinson, George Gladney, Mrs. George Gladney, George Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton, George Pemberton, Miss F. Pemberton and child, Jas. Laughran, David Smith, and 90 in the steerage.

July 4.—*In steamship Helvetia for Liverpool.*—Miss Anne Northrup, Mrs. K. Box and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cridland, Mrs. K. Fuller and two children, Mr. H. Thomas, Patrick Smith, Mr. J. F. Montgomery, Charles Carroll, Dr. O. Costagrie, Mora Davidson, Mrs. J. S. Small, Mrs. D. Houston, Mrs. Weaver and child, William Houston, Prof. P. Morand, Philip Bertiner, O. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burton an 78 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

July 4.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—Mag. Roth, Doroth Lindemer, Christine Blum, Alois Kerstan, August Thoien, Rich. Drummer, Jan. Duinkoop and family, Siegfried Spiegel, Sophie Aionke, Pauline Janssen, Rudolph V. Busan, F. Dietz, Pauline Juchser, Marie Reiners, Julius Gungerich, Conr. Wilhelmy, Alois Wagner, S. Amy and wife, Carl Ahrens, Henry Walters and wife, Wm. Blane, Chas. Mather, T. E. Foster, Henriette Beiser and daughter, Wilh. Welle and wife, Chas. Suckewitz, B. Schmidt, Wilh. Schlingloff, Hannah Saul and child, Emil Heller, E. Prior and wife, C. F. Kleinsch, Ernest Stavenhagen, Rebecca Adam and child, Franz Marquard and family, Julie Fritze, Jos. Stegmann, M. Rust, Herm. Sanders, Regina Eltenieger, Menna Fried, Ros Wolf, Carl Sapper, Carl and Fritze Winkler.

July 4.—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Miss Liebtz, T. S. Pusey, wife and 3 children, Mr. Hart and lady, Miss Mackay, Capt. Lyons and lady, Miss M. A. Glapp, Mr. Brill, Mr. and Mrs. Covery, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, R. Davis, Miss E. Watson, Mrs. French and 3 children, Mrs. Edwards, D. Kish, Mrs. O. Gerdes, Miss H. West, C. Landsberger, B. Clare, A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bartel, A. Schlitter, C. Schlitter, A. N. Darling, W. Philbrook, F. Guttierre, A. Garcia.

July 4.—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, J. Murphy, Miss Alexander, Fred. Haywood, John Miller, W. J. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. Burkley and infant, Mrs. Hawkins and child, J. M. Picard, Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, Miss McCorkindale.

In steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Col. A. P. Carahan, lady and infant; Miss E. O. Ayer, Miss Lizzie Carahan, Miss Van Ness, Miss C. Dyer, Miss E. A. Rice, Miss Sawer, Miss Upton, Mrs. E. S. Henry, Henry L. Stevens and lady, A. Souescrer, R. Pagan, H. J. Donovan, J. Donaher, V. Wrera, Jos. Del Valle, R. Young, L. J. Kelly, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—Mr. and Mrs. Burghduff and 3 children, Mrs. A. S. Seymour, Mrs. Dean and 3 children, Mrs. Cranmer, Miss Cranmer, Miss Hurst, Miss Waugh, J. Shore, W. H. Romaine, L. Bear, Mr. Whitman, Miss Marnden, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.... 8 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 50 | Gov. Island. 8 39 | Hell Gate....10 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London June 14, via Havre 16th, with mdse. and 355 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. June 21, lat. 49 N., lon. 23 W., passed ship Pegasus, bound E.; 24th, lat. 47 41, lon. 36 3, passed ship Helena, bound W.; 25th, lat. 43 20, lon. 41 18, passed ship Golden Light, bound W.; 28th, lat. 44 30, lon. 42 3, passed bark Loretto, from Liverpool to Boston. July 1, lat. 41 35, lon. 64 20, passed ship F. W. Storer, bound W.; 2d, lat. 44 55, lon. 67 55, passed steamship Russia, steg. E. Same day, lat. 40 53, lon. 68 18, passed steamship Nebraska, steering E. 3d, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30, passed a Cunard steamer.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) via Oterendorf, Bremen, June 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 805 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 29, lat. 45 20 N., lon. 42 40 W., passed one of the Cunard steamers, bound East; 30th, lat. 43 45, lon. 49 48, passed ship Idaloe, (Br.,) bound East; 2d inst., lat 41 46, lon. 61 58 W., passed steamship New-York, hence for Bremen; 3d, at 3 P. M., lat. 40 41, lon. 67 40 W., passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow June 19, via Moville 20th, with mdse. and 350 passengers to Henderson Bros. Lat. 49, lon. 41 50, passed a number of icebergs.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gatjen, Bremen, 57 ds., with mdse. and 564 passengers to Hannings & Gosling. Had one death and two births on passage; first part of passage experienced stormy weather; light westerly winds for the past fortnight; was in company for 10 ds. with British ship Pomona, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool for Quebec; parted company May 26, lat. 53 36, lon. 17 26 W.; June 11, lat. 49 3, lon. 36, signaled Nor. bark Cydar, from Belfast for Miramichi; saw a number of icebergs from lat. 44 to 47 and lon. 45.

Bark Elida, (N. G.,) Von Aiten, Bremen 57 ds., with 287 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Two children died on the passage. Had westerly winds first part of the passage, with very thick fog for the past 3 weeks. Saw large quantities of ice in lat. 46, lon. 47. July 1, off Nantucket, saw schr. Cheriot, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) steering W.

Bark Memento, (Norw.,) Hoye, Newcastle, Eng., 70 days, with merchandise to H. & F. W. Meyer. June 5, lat. 45 30, lon. 45, passed 20 icebergs. From June 7 to June 10, and from lat. 45 55, lon. 42 to 45, passed a number of icebergs, one of them 175 feet in height.

Bark Hans Egede, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Shields, 68 days, with merchandise to order. From lat. 41 34, lon. 48 to 42, passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Ceres, (Dan.,) Kuhn, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, of Yarmouth, Me., Knight, Cardenas, 9 days, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.; has had light southerly winds the entire passage, and been 5 days north of Hatteras; sailed in company with brig Josephine, for Portland, Me.

Schr. George F. Conover, Robinson, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbetts, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Triumph, Chester, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Josephine, Manson, Albany, for Westerly.
Schr. Isabel, Newman, Albany, for Mianus, Conn.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. John Walker, Bately, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Townsend, Gardiner, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Walkers, Virginia.
Schr. C. M. Nevins, Newton, Virginia.
Schr. C. L. Scull, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. Barde, Pelty, Virginia.
Schr. F. French, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie, Bramber, Virginia.
BELOW—Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool May 19.
SUNSET—Wind S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London and Helvetia, Liverpool; Britannia, Glasgow; Mariposa and Crescent City, New-Orleans; Cleopatra and Thames, Savannah; Flag, Fernandina; Manhattan, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newberne; E. C. Knight, Georgetown, D. C.

Spoken, &c.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Hooker, from Menton 51 ds. with fruit, spoken by pilot-boat C. H. Marsnal, July 1, off Barnegat; bark G. W. Horton, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Democratic

BOMBARDMENT!

WILL COMMENCE ON THE NOMINATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, BUT THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE HIGH PRICES OF CLOTHING WILL BE COMMENCED BY BELL BROTHERS, NO. 20 FOURTH-AVENUE. ON THE CALLING OF THE CONVENTION, AND THEY WILL OFFER STRANGERS AND DELEGATES VISITING THE CITY A TREMENDOUS DEDUCTION ON THEIR FORMER PRICES. CUSTOM SUITS MADE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 415, July 3, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 415.
59, 66, 18, 39, 52, 49, 1, 68, 37, 8, 14, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 416, July 3, 1868.
72, 37, 15, 35, 18, 27, 56, 10, 6, 52, 26.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, July 3, 1868.
39, 58, 35, 67, 5, 56, 60, 4, 45, 69, 70, 53.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 468, July 3, 1868.
6, 17, 52, 18, 21, 13, 2, 11, 28, 26, 67.

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